

Joan Collins' Last Worst Dressed
 Joan Collins topped the 10 worst-dressed list in a star of television's "Dynasty" as she wore a bizarre, elaborate outfit that she described as "Victorian" in her pose as a male lead singer in her film "Yentlow." Collins, 40, was in black gothic robes, and her hair was styled in a "Victorian" fashion. She was also wearing a "Victorian" wig. Collins, who is married to the actor James Brolin, was seen in a "Victorian" outfit. She was also wearing a "Victorian" wig. Collins, who is married to the actor James Brolin, was seen in a "Victorian" outfit. She was also wearing a "Victorian" wig.

The Austrian conductor
 Karl Böhm, 86, music director of the Vienna Philharmonic, will direct the Wagner's "Tannhäuser" at the La Scala in the place of the late Claudio Abbado. Böhm, who has conducted the Vienna Philharmonic for 20 years, will conduct the opera on Feb. 7 as scheduled.

"Demis The Menace"
 is a hard time finding a place to live. A permit application by Demis's creator, the cartoonist Keith Temple, for a new studio in Montevideo, Uruguay, about 100 miles south of Buenos Aires, was rejected by the Montevideo Planning Commission. Temple said he was not planning to build a house at the beach last year when he was in Uruguay for commercial purposes. He now is working in offices in Montevideo, where the internationally syndicated cartoon.

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WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12
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Assad Asks Neutrality By U.S. in Middle East

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria told the U.S. special envoy, Donald H. Rumsfeld, on Friday that Washington could play a positive role in the Middle East if it took a neutral position in the Arab-Israeli struggle, the official Syrian news agency, Sana, reported.

He quoted Mr. Assad as saying that peace and stability in the Middle East required just solutions, the elimination of aggression and occupation and the recognition of people's rights.

The agency said Mr. Assad told Mr. Rumsfeld that the United States "could play a positive role in that direction should it adopt a neutral position in the Arab-Israeli struggle."

In Beirut, meanwhile, U.S. Marines came under small-arms fire as fighting intensified around the capital.

Marines in Firefight
 Herbert H. Denton of The Washington Post reported from Beirut: U.S. Marines at Beirut airport came under intensive small-arms fire Friday morning as security continued to deteriorate around the capital.

Reagan Said To Seek More Salvador Aid

By Hedrick Smith
 New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is preparing to ask Congress for \$250 million in 1984 military aid for El Salvador, a White House official said Thursday.

He said the administration planned to combine that proposal for supplemental aid in 1984 with a request for about \$330 million in military aid for El Salvador in the 1985 budget, which Mr. Reagan submits to Congress on Feb. 1.

President Ronald Reagan said Friday that limitations by Congress were letting the Salvadoran government "slowly bleed to death," United Press International reported from Washington.

Earlier, the president's spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said administration officials had recommended that Mr. Reagan propose to Congress large increases in military aid to El Salvador.

In a speech to Republican women elected officials, Mr. Reagan seemed to lend credence to the report that he might seek as much as four times the current \$64.8 million in 1984 military aid to El Salvador.

Administration officials said Mr. Reagan would probably ask Congress for about \$400 million in economic aid this year for Central America, with roughly half intended for El Salvador.

Herald Tribune

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A U.S. military helicopter descends to recover another U.S. craft, downed by Nicaraguan fire on the Honduran border.

Sandinist Leader Defends Copter Attack

By Edward Cody
 Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — There is no "innocent" explanation for Wednesday's flight of a U.S. helicopter along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border, according to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of the Nicaraguan junta.

Mr. Ortega appealed to the Reagan administration Thursday not to allow the forcing down of the OH-58 observation helicopter and the death of its pilot to become a "pretext" for a reprisal attack or an escalation of U.S.-sponsored guerrilla raids against Nicaragua.

In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz ruled out direct military retaliation. The Associated Press reported Thursday.

An administration source said late Thursday that high-level officials discussed the possibility of a U.S. strike against Nicaragua but that "cooler heads more or less prevailed."

Mr. Ortega challenged Washington's assertion that Nicaraguan soldiers acted unacceptably by firing on the craft, which Nicaragua has charged violated its airspace before

landing in Honduras. He would neither confirm nor deny U.S. assertions that the pilot was killed when Nicaraguans continued shooting at him and his two passengers on the ground. Mr. Ortega said the Nicaraguan government was investigating the incident. The passengers, both U.S. Army engineers, were not hit.

His comments, in an interview arranged at the Nicaraguan government's initiative, reflected evident concern in Managua that the incident could lead to increased U.S. hostility and a greater military pressure against the Sandinist government.

"The last thing the Sandinist army soldiers in the Jalapa region could have imagined is a North American helicopter," Mr. Ortega said. "The last thing they supposed was that they were shooting at a North American helicopter."

Jalapa is the Nicaraguan town nearest the border area where the Defense Ministry said the U.S. helicopter penetrated Nicaraguan airspace and flew over several villages and army posts before being fired on by Nicaraguan soldiers with automatic rifles.

Nicaraguan rebels financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency have made frequent attacks in the region from Honduras. On the ground, there have been repeated accusations of cross-border shootings and troop incursions, with Honduras contending that Nicaraguans have entered its territory and Nicaragua contending that Honduran troops provide artillery cover and logistical support for the anti-Sandinist guerrillas.

The Defense Ministry said Honduran helicopters often fly supply missions for the rebel attacks and help evacuate wounded guerrillas. In such circumstances, Mr. Ortega said, it was logical for Nicaraguan soldiers in the area to suppose that the helicopter was a Honduran craft flying a guerrilla-related mission.

"What is certain is that the helicopter was moving in a zone that did not correspond with the maneuvers being carried out in Honduras territory," he said, referring to U.S.-Honduran exercises, to the west and north of the area, in which the pilot, Chief Warrant Officer Jeffrey C. Schwab, and the engineers were participating.

"One way to explain the position of the helicopter in a zone with counter-revolutionary activity," Mr. Ortega added, "is that it was carrying out an exploratory mission as a function of this situation confronting Nicaragua. That is the least you can suppose. There is no other explanation."

He said later, "The presence of a helicopter in this zone is not innocent, not accidental."

Mr. Ortega recalled that the United States had announced that its soldiers and aircraft in the maneuvers would not approach the border, where for 18 months anti-Sandinist guerrillas have been mounting attacks against Nicaraguan targets. A Pentagon spokesman said in Washington that U.S. pilots had orders to remain at least five miles (eight kilometers) from the border.

Roberts Back Up Account
 Robert J. McCarthy of The Washington Post reported from Clontarf, Honduras:

The U.S. helicopter violated Nicaraguan airspace, five Honduran

U.S. Reconsiders Stance at Vienna Force-Cut Talks

By Don Oberdorfer
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is seriously considering an initiative to lure the Soviet Union back to the talks on reducing conventional forces in Europe, which began 10 years ago, official sources said Thursday.

A meeting of President Ronald Reagan and his senior national security advisers, scheduled for Friday, was to have dealt with the proposed shift in the U.S. stand at the deadlocked talks on what the West calls the mutual and balanced reduction of forces, according to the sources.

If approved by Mr. Reagan, a new position would have to be coordinated with NATO allies in Europe, which are also parties to the negotiations.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz is scheduled to meet Monday in Stockholm with the other foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization before seeing the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, on Wednesday. Thus it is possible that a new

conventional arms position could be far enough advanced for Mr. Shultz to discuss it in broad terms, at least, with Mr. Gromyko.

In the past six months the Soviet Union has laid down a new approach in the negotiations in Vienna, including new measures of inspection and verification that would ensure that agreed reductions in forces on the two sides in Europe were carried out.

U.S. and allied negotiators have asked many questions about the Soviet proposals but have not said whether the new approach is acceptable to them or spelled out any allied shift to build on the Soviet proposal.

After suspending Geneva negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and failing to set a date for new Geneva negotiations on strategic nuclear arms, the Soviet Union on Dec. 17 failed to agree to a January renewal date for the negotiations on reducing conventional forces.

Of the three sets of arms control negotiations, the Vienna talks are considered by U.S. officials to offer the best chance for immediate re-



George P. Shultz

sumption, although the chances for a breakthrough to an agreement are believed to be more remote.

Mr. Reagan is scheduled to deliver an address Monday to let the Soviet Union know that "we are determined to maintain a realistic and productive relationship," the White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said.

"The purpose of the speech is not to make new proposals — we have diplomatic channels for that — but to explain the president's attitude and policy," Mr. Speakes added.

Kissinger Urges Dialogue With Russia

By Joseph Fitchett
 International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, urged the Reagan administration Friday to make new attempts at reopening political talks with the Soviet Union, perhaps by naming a special envoy to head talks on arranging a summit meeting.

Mr. Kissinger's suggestion, made in a major speech here on the future of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is likely to fuel the debate in Washington on moves to ease East-West relations, American officials said.

President Ronald Reagan has scheduled a policy speech on U.S.-

Soviet relations for Monday. He reportedly will propose a new superpower dialogue.

Mr. Kissinger made his comments at a conference sponsored by the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies. His speech was described as reassuring by Europeans worried about the chill in U.S.-Soviet relations. "Gratifying, nothing revolutionary, but politically significant," said Peter Cortner, a former West German minister of state for foreign affairs.

Mr. Kissinger told the audience, composed of Western officials, military experts and businessmen, that the United States should systematically test "the possibilities of a dialogue" with the Soviet Union.

To avoid a poorly prepared summit, he said, each side should designate a special representative with access both to his own nation's leader and that of the other country. Both nations would "commit themselves to a global review of their entire relationship" and, once sufficient hope of progress appeared, "preparations would begin for a summit meeting which would then approve a full-scale work program for coexistence."

Asked whether he detected Soviet interest in such a dialogue, Mr. Kissinger said, "No, but we must make the offer to see, and soon."

He said that Soviet leaders might offer some agreement by summer rather than see President Reagan (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

INSIDE

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BUSINESS/FINANCE
 ■ U.S. producer prices rose 0.2 percent and industrial output 0.5 percent last month. Page 7.

■ The M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply rose \$500 million in the latest week. Page 9.

MONDAY
 ■ Undersecretary of State Eagleburger previews the Stockholm conference, which opens Tuesday. Editorial Page.

United States Aid To Central America

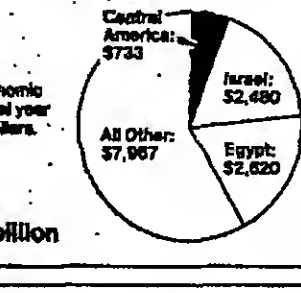
For fiscal years, in millions of dollars.

Included in Central America total in chart at right is El Salvador, which received less than \$1 million in economic aid each year and no military aid before 1976 to 1982. In 1983, it received \$16.7 million in economic aid and \$75,000 in military aid. In 1984 it is expected to receive \$65.2 million in economic aid and \$650,000 in military aid.

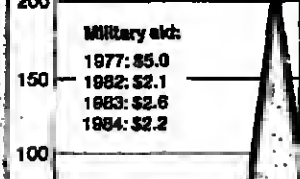
Total U.S. Foreign Aid

Total military and economic assistance for the fiscal year 1983, in millions of dollars.

TOTAL: \$13.8 billion



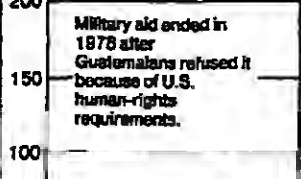
Costa Rica



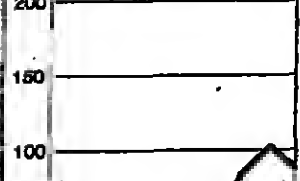
El Salvador



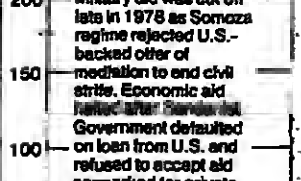
Guatemala



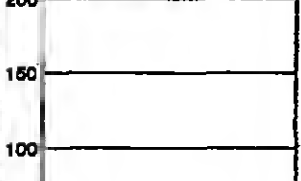
Honduras



Nicaragua



Panama



Stress Blights the Silicon Valley's High-Tech Life

By Robert Reinhold
 New York Times Service

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California — Silicon Valley has been portrayed as the vision of the U.S. post-industrial future, the epitome of free enterprise, a place where anybody with brains, a good idea and the courage to exploit it can make an overnight fortune in electronics.

But therapists and law-enforcement officials say there are growing signs that this high-pressure competitive environment is taking a large human toll in divorce, child abuse, alcoholism and drug use.

"This is the modern gold rush," said Dr. Regina T. Kries, a family therapist in Palo Alto. "There is a strike-it-rich phenomenon, a feeling that 'I can do it as well as anybody else,' that 'Somebody else is really making it big and I've got to scramble.' You are terribly afraid of stop working because somebody will get ahead of you."

One of her patients, a successful manager whose marriage is in trouble, offered his own example: "You look around and you see your neighbor who has made millions in a public offering and you feel he isn't any smarter or more technically knowledgeable than you are. And it seems absurdly easy to do what he did. But if you don't do it now, you might not have the opportunity 10 years from now. You cannot relax because every Monday morning in The San Jose Mercury there's another story about somebody who made it that hits you right as you're drinking your coffee. The only way to do your job is to work an 80-hour week. So your wife resents it and your family goes to pieces."

This "predatory Calvinistic ethos," as one engineer put it, dominates the part of northern California known as Silicon Valley, where tiny silicon semiconductor chips are the building blocks of big computer fortunes. It is home for a thousand or more high-technology companies and is the envy of civic leaders around the country. Many highly skilled people have migrated to it, drawn by stories of big rewards for hard work.

But according to a study by Judith K. Larsen and Carol Gill of Cognos Associates, a nonprofit

research center in Los Altos, the vision often fails.

"The Silicon Valley myth is a dream," they wrote in a recent study, "Changing Lifestyles in Silicon Valley."

"The proportion of people for whom the dream comes true is actually minuscule," they continued. "Victims of the Silicon Valley ethic probably outnumber the successes by a factor of 10 to 1. The long hours and constant pressure wear away at individuals. Perhaps the most profound impact is the deterioration of the interpersonal relationships."

Many companies have begun to recognize these problems. The bigger ones, such as National Semiconductor and Hewlett-Packard, offer elaborate recreational facilities near the plants, and even tiny start-up outfits at least have showers so that employees can work off tension by jogging during their lunch hours. The streets in Mountain View and adjoining communities are filled with joggers.

Work seems to dominate everything. Secretaries say they feel guilty about going home on time while everybody else toils late into the night. Diane Diamond, an editor who works at Stanford University, recalled a recent dinner party at which the men talked about nothing but computers. "Men used to get to know each other through football," she said. "Here that's been translated into computers."

Stress problems are common in other industries, of course, but many in Silicon Valley say stress is magnified by the astounding pace of innovation, which confers urgency on every project. Years of work can be wiped out if a competitor beats an entrepreneur to the punch by a few months. "We always need what we do yesterday," said a woman who is a high-level engineer at a major company. "I sometimes feel guilty that I do not come in on weekends, but I need the rest."

Some say domestic problems are rooted in the special nature of men trained in science and engineering. Jean Hollands, a family therapist, who runs the Good Life Clinic in Mountain View, believes there is something about such men that makes it difficult for them to communicate with their wives.

"In school they learned to calculate and look for flaws," she said. "He's been trained to give the facts, not the man. The scientific method does not work well in communication."

The divorce rate in Santa Clara County, which encompasses most of the valley, is one of the highest in California. In 1981, the latest year available, the rate was 7.1 per thousand population, compared with 5.8 for California and 5.3 for the United States as a whole, according to the California Department of Health Services. There are no reliable statistics on child abuse and drug use, but local authorities believe these problems are much worse in Silicon Valley than in comparable areas elsewhere.

Robert G. Masterson, an assistant district attorney, said the incidence of sexual molestation and physical abuse of children in the county was "extremely high." He linked this to the stresses of work and the lack of the normal emotional satisfaction provided by the family. Another side effect, he said, is high cocaine and marijuana use by children.

Judith Larsen of Cognos, who has interviewed hundreds of women who live in the valley, said that "the family cannot compete" with high-technology work. "When these guys go home and the kids want to play soccer, it's like coming down off a cloud."

Many couples live well beyond their means. Dr. Kries said an engineer might make \$60,000 but be and his wife often spend on the assumption that they will soon be fabulously wealthy when he cashes in on stock options. "They go heavily in debt, spend \$500,000 one night out, the best wives, perfect children, perfect dogs," she said. "Meanwhile they are fighting like dogs."

The many single people in the valley also suffer, and "burnout" is a common word. An engineer at Hewlett-Packard described the case of a young colleague who gave his all to a new project, only to have the company cancel it when a competitor beat it. After this happened a second time, he moved to a small innovative company, where the investors did not like his ideas.

"He just puts in his eight hours now," the older man said. "At 26, he's very cynical, burned out before he had a chance to mature. It happens very quickly in the valley. For many, it's not a very happy life."

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SHORT TERM
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PAGE 15 FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

Arafat's Continued Popularity Raises Doubts Among Rebels

By Jonathan C. Randall

Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — The dissident Palestinians who forced Yasser Arafat out of Lebanon with Syrian assistance are asking themselves whether their rebellion was worthwhile.

The rebellion's military leader, Mohammed Said Musa, known as Abu Musa, is in total control of all troops and barracks in Syria and Lebanon belonging to el-Fatah, the divided group that once made up 85 percent of the Palestine Liberation Organization's forces.

Nimr Saleh, the former Fatah Central Committee member who led the political fight against Mr. Arafat, is in charge of the Fatah offices in Syria and Lebanon and implicitly exercises dominion over the PLO's activities in both countries.

Yet their mood appears to be one of confusion, uncertainty and, at times, near-despair. Loyalist Palestinian officials who went over to the rebellion now feel so ill-at-ease even with foreigners they have known for years that they agree to speak only on the condition that they not be identified or quoted.

Their main problem, they concede, is that they are largely despised by rank-and-file Palestinians, who see them as Syrian tools.

Demonstrations organized by the dissidents in the Yarmouk refugee camp in Damascus have backfired, with poor turnouts and even some Palestinians braving the fire of Syrian security men to shout their loyalty to Mr. Arafat.

In public, the dissidents would have withdrawn away from Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of

Palestine-General Command repeatedly assert that Mr. Arafat's visit to Egypt last month proves their contention of May 1982, when they rebelled, that Mr. Arafat is a traitor.

Most Palestinians were shocked by Mr. Arafat's trip to the Arab country whose leaders signed a separate peace with Israel in 1979, and which has been boycotted by other Arab countries and organizations ever since. Nevertheless, the rebels' assertions do not appear to have wide support.

An hour spent in the Yarmouk camp talking to women, youths and workers made it clear that most felt that the rebellion had not occurred, or had it been resolved before Syria expelled Mr. Arafat in June, he would not have found it politic to confer with Egypt's president, Hosni Mubarak.

These Palestinians have not forgotten Mr. Arafat's success in November in gaining the release of more than 5,000 prisoners held by Israel.

To Palestinians who defend Mr. Arafat as "Mr. Palestine" and "the symbol of our struggle," there seems to be a realization that even at his most infuriating and troubling, he still symbolizes the sense of independence that has been the PLO's most abiding achievement of the past two decades.

A neutral Palestinian analyst summed up the situation: "The dissidents saved Arafat in Tripoli" by appearing to be manipulated by Damascus, he said, adding: "Arafat saved them in Cairo by justifying their dark predicaments."

Had Mr. Arafat postponed his Cairo visit for a month, the dissidents would have withdrawn away from squabbling and recrimination, the analyst said.

Even now, the dissidents' position seems uncomfortable. Their only program remains their insistence on "liberating" all of Palestine, including Israel itself, by force. To many Palestinians, such talk smacks of adolescent nonsense.

The rebels also have been unable to drum up any significant support, both among other Palestinian groups and internationally.

But the two most prominent guerrilla organizations outside Fatah — George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine — are wavering.

In private, their officials indicate that they have little use for the dissidents.

But leaders of the two organizations are also profoundly disturbed by Mr. Arafat's visit to Cairo. So far they have not taken sides, although Mr. Habash recently called for Mr. Arafat's resignation and called him a "Palestinian traitor." He was referring to Anwar Sadat, the Egyptian president whose signing of the peace with Israel has been cited as a cause of his assassination in October 1981.

Despite rumblings within the 10-member Fatah Central Committee, a loyalist body that alone is generally deemed capable of raising Mr. Arafat, the PLO leader has maintained an aura of momentum visibly lacking among Palestinians in Syria.

Mr. Arafat is helped by his success in maintaining his international prestige, especially among West European governments, and in playing off Egypt against his Saudi Arabian financial supporters and his potential Jordanian negotiating partners in talks about the future of the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

For the time being, Mr. Arafat is keeping up the pressure on the dissidents, threatening to exclude them from the PLO at a session he wants to call next month of the Palestine National Council, the equivalent of a parliament-in-exile.

Mr. Arafat's supporters have already excluded Abu Musa and four other rebel Fatah officers, at a meeting this week in Tunis of the group's Revolutionary Council. That group serves as an intermediary between Fatah's Central Committee and its membership.

About the only thing the dissidents and the Habash and Hawatmeh factions share is a reluctance, if not a refusal, to attend any such Arafat-engineered convalescence.

The rebels say they are confident they can block him. They contend that Mr. Arafat lacks the two-thirds of the 384 delegates required to call a council meeting, and note that Israel is said to have rejected Egypt's plea that 180 delegates from the West Bank and Gaza be allowed to attend.

Any such meeting held before tempers abate appears likely to split the PLO irretrievably, an outcome some Palestinian analysts think Mr. Arafat would welcome as a necessary step before he can negotiate meaningfully with Jordan.

Such a prospect does not seem to have disturbed Syria, which appears to have little to show for driving Mr. Arafat out of Tripoli and into the arms of two of its main rivals, Egypt and Jordan.

Asked about the possibility of a lasting split in the PLO, a high-ranking Syrian Foreign Ministry official said he had been told, "We have two rival branches of the Ba'ath Party ruling in Syria and Iraq, so why not two PLOs?"

WORLD BRIEFS

Sierra Leone University Shut by Riots

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (Reuters) — Sierra Leone has closed its university indefinitely after a student protest march Thursday led to violence, looting and one reported death.

After an emergency cabinet meeting Thursday night, the government ordered students at the Fourah Bay campus on the outskirts of the capital to leave the grounds immediately. A statement said that the students, who were protesting high prices, had commandeered buses, looted shops and destroyed private cars.

Witnesses said rampaging teen-agers joined the students and began breaking into stores and throwing stones. The police used tear gas to disperse the mob and gunfire was heard in the city. A boy was reported to have died from bullet wounds in his shoulder but there was no official word on casualties.

U.S. Says Russia Violated Arms Pacts

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union has violated the strategic arms limitation treaties in at least three major instances, according to a Reagan administration report likely to be sent to Congress next week, officials say.

The report was ordered in a State Department bill last October after Senate conservatives contended that Moscow was not abiding by the treaties, known as SALT-1 and SALT-2. The latter was never ratified by the Senate, but Washington and Moscow agreed informally to observe it.

The officials, who discussed the report on condition that they not be identified, said it asserted that the Soviet Union was building a radar unit that could be part of an anti-ballistic missile system, was developing more missiles than allowed by the pacts and was encoding too much technical data from missiles during flight tests.

EC Farmers Attack Price Freeze Plan

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community's powerful farm lobby attacked on Friday the European Commission proposals for a virtual farm price freeze.

The commission, the executive body of the 10-nation community, announced proposals Thursday for an average 1984 price rise of 0.8 percent, including a freeze on prices of surplus products such as milk, cereals and wine. The farmers' lobby president, Jan Himmekens, said the plan would have serious consequences for the "economic and social stability of vast agricultural and rural regions of the community."

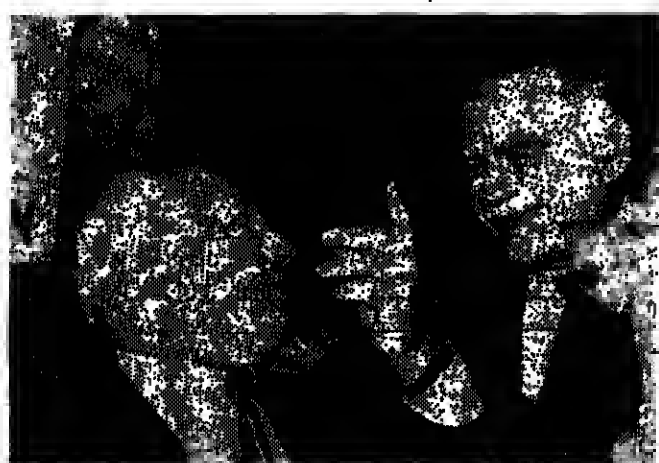
In Paris, the French agriculture minister, Michel Rocard, said the freeze was unacceptable and would have a dramatic impact on farm incomes in all EC countries. The West German agriculture minister, Ignaz Kiechle, told farmers that he would not accept the proposals and that they would not have to face the cuts. West German farmers are being asked to accept a 5.4 percent decrease in prices they are paid, and the farmers' union described the plan as a provocation.

Ex-Polish Broadcast Chief Sentenced

WARSAW (AP) — The former head of Poland's state broadcast system, Maciej Szczepanski, was convicted Friday of corruption, fined the equivalent of \$12,000 and sentenced to eight years in prison.

Mr. Szczepanski, 55, directed the broadcast monopoly from 1971 until his arrest in 1980, when the Communist Party leader, Edward Gierek, was removed. Mr. Szczepanski was convicted of embezzling about \$38,000 in public property, accepting \$5,000 in bribes from foreign companies, accepting illegal gifts from Mr. Gierek and giving him illegal gifts, and abuses of power that prosecutors said cost the broadcast network 212 million zlotys (\$2.16 million).

His attorneys said they would seek a retrial and his release from "temporary arrest," which began in October 1980. Two aides also were convicted, sentenced to prison for lesser periods and fined.



Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli defense minister, left, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir at a Herut party meeting.

Sharon Blames Cabinet for Lost Job

TEL AVIV (AP) — Ariel Sharon, the former Israeli defense minister, has blamed his colleagues for his failure to obtain a top nongovernmental job organizing Jewish immigration to Israel.

At a meeting Thursday of the central committee of the Herut party, Mr. Sharon, now a minister without portfolio, said the cabinet decision 11 months ago to strip him of his defense post led to the rejection Wednesday of his bid for the position with the World Zionist Organization. The cabinet voted in February 1982 to implement the recommendations of a judicial inquiry that blamed Mr. Sharon for allowing Lebanese Christian militiamen into two Beirut refugee camps where hundreds of Palestinians were massacred.

Senior cabinet ministers, including Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, attended the committee meeting Thursday. Only minutes before Mr. Sharon criticized his colleagues, Mr. Shamir condemned the officials of the Zionist organization who opposed Mr. Sharon's candidacy. Mr. Shamir had endorsed Mr. Sharon for the position, saying that failure to elect him would be interpreted abroad as an admission that Israel was to blame for the Beirut massacre.

2 Soviet Trade Officials Are Executed

MOSCOW (UPI) — Two high-ranking officials involved with Soviet foreign economic relations have been executed for accepting bribes, Tass said Friday.

The two men, Yuri V. Smelyakov and V.A. Pavlov, were found guilty "of systematically taking big bribes," the official news agency said. It did not elaborate. Mr. Smelyakov was a former chairman of the Technopromexport division of the State Committee for External Economic Relations, Tass said. Mr. Pavlov was the organization's import director. The Soviet Supreme Court, after rejecting an appeal for clemency, "sentenced Yuri V. Smelyakov and V.A. Pavlov to death, with the confiscation of their property, for their grave crimes," Tass said. "The sentence was executed."

Protocol Issues Prevent Chad Talks

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Combined Dispatches) — Efforts by the Organization of African Unity to initiate peace talks on the civil war in Chad have collapsed after four days of dispute over protocol, the OAU chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia, said Friday. He said he considered the government of President Hissene Habre of Chad responsible for having prevented the talks.

Colonel Mengistu, who sponsored the talks in Addis Ababa, said in a statement that Mr. Habre's refusal to attend the meetings to negotiate with insurgents headed by Goukoni Oueddei, a former president of Chad, was the main reason the talks did not begin.

Chad's government-controlled news agency said Thursday that Ethiopia had shown that it was "firmly in the Soviet-Libyan camp." Ethiopia is a close ally of Libya, which supports the insurgents. On Friday, Mr. Goukoni accused the United States and France of sabotaging the talks by coercing Mr. Habre not to attend, and he demanded the immediate withdrawal of French troops from Chad. (Reuters, UPI)

For the Record

James A. Baker 3d, President Ronald Reagan's chief of staff, has said that he would not continue in his job after the end of 1984 even if Mr. Reagan were re-elected. It was reported Friday. In an interview with the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Mr. Baker, 52, that he had planned to remain in his position no longer than four years. He has been Reagan's chief of staff since the inauguration in January 1981. (UPI)

Jame J. Kirkpatrick has decided to remain the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, in order not to disrupt President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy during an election year, sources at the U.S. mission in New York said Friday. (AP)

Christine Craft, demoted in 1981 from her television news anchor job in Kansas City, Missouri, was awarded \$225,000 Friday by a federal jury in Joplin, Missouri, on the retrial of her suit against Metromedia Inc. She had charged her former employer was more interested in her appearance than her journalistic skills. (AP)

Islamic Ministers Seek a Consensus

Leadership Fight Is Put Off as Summit in Morocco Nears

United Press International

RABAT, Morocco — Muslim foreign ministers, seeking to reach an understanding before the beginning of a summit of their leaders Monday in Casablanca, put off a contest for the leadership of the Islamic Conference Organization.

In an apparent attempt to find common ground, the delegates adopted a resolution condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. But they said that finding a consensus on solving such matters as the Iran-Iraq war, the conflict in Lebanon and the Palestinian question still lay ahead of them.

"The really big task still needs to be done," a conference delegate said. "We have major issues to be resolved in the Arab world."

Delegates decided to let Secretary-General Habib Chatti, a Tunisian, stay in his post as head of the 43-nation Islamic Conference.

Chatti Deplores Divisions

Earlier, Henry Kamm of the New York Times reported from Rabat:

The foreign ministers heard a gloomy description of disunity Thursday from Mr. Chatti at the opening session of the foreign ministers' conference to prepare the summit, which a large number of

heads of state are not expected to attend.

"We are today not in a better position than at the time of the third Islamic summit conference," Mr. Chatti said, "and one could even say that our position, alas, is only deteriorating."

Speaking of the U.S. and Soviet roles in Islamic conflicts, Mr. Chatti mentioned the Soviet Union only by implication, by saying he deplored foreign occupation of Afghanistan. He cited the United States by name in praising Syria for resisting "repeated American provocations."

The secretary-general expressed the hope that the "slight improvement" in U.S.-Syrian relations would continue and lead the United States to revise its policies in the Middle East.

Mr. Chatti, as well as the other principal speaker at the opening session, the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, spoke in particularly bleak terms of the war between Iran and Iraq. He said he hoped the Islamic meeting would find a way of ending the bloodshed. Because of the divisions in the Islamic world, fewer than the 42 member countries plan to attend, and many will not be represented by their heads of state.

Afghanistan has been suspended since the Soviet-sponsored government of Babrak Karmal took control. Iran has announced its decision not to participate because Iraq will be represented.

Egypt's membership was suspended when it concluded its peace treaty with Israel in 1979. Nonetheless, Libyans in Rabat said that their leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, might not attend because Egypt might.

President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria will not attend, but Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, is expected. The PLO is a full member of the organization.

King Hussein of Jordan is scheduled to address his nation's parliament, the National Assembly, on Monday and is not expected at the conference.

Although there had been speculation that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt might attend, sources now say that the most that could be expected was discussion of lifting the Egyptian suspension. Conference participants noted that a leading body of el-Fatah, the principal faction in the PLO, said in a communiqué Thursday after a meeting in Tunis that it did not



Habib Chatti

oppose the "reintegration of Egypt into the Arab world."

This was an outcome of a discussion within Fatah of Mr. Arafat's meeting with Mr. Mubarak last month in Cairo.

Arafat Trip to Jordan Seen

Mr. Arafat will go to Jordan next week, after the Islamic summit concludes. The Associated Press reported in Tunis, quoting Palestinian sources, Mr. Arafat left Tunis on Friday for Algiers, where he was to make a brief visit en route to Casablanca.

Assad Urges U.S. Neutrality, Positive Role in Middle East

(Continued from Page 1)

troops responded with tanks, mortars and automatic weapons.

The firing appeared to have come from a building near the Druze town of Shweifat, on a hill to the east overlooking the marine positions at the airport.

Beirut airport suspended flights briefly during the fighting.

Elsewhere in Beirut Friday, snipers fired on a school bus in the Christian suburb of Hadaith, injuring three children; two gunmen on a motorcycle in central Beirut shot and slightly wounded the wife of the French cultural attaché; and two civilians were killed and 10 wounded in shelling on the southwestern edge of the capital and near Beirut port.

The renewed violence coincides with the collapse of efforts to reach agreement among warring Lebanese factions on a security plan aimed at disengaging the contending forces.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, broke off the bargaining and left for Moscow Thursday, charging bad faith by the Lebanese government during the negotiations and adding new conditions as his price for agreement, including the end of a curfew in Beirut and abolition of press censorship.

Russians Encourage Jumblatt

Mr. Jumblatt met with Soviet officials on Friday and received a reaffirmation of Soviet support for his fight against Israel and the multinational forces in Lebanon, according to Tass. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Talks Urged By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

re-elected in a continuing climate of U.S.-Soviet hostility.

A U.S. overture could come in the form of a new offer in the suspended talks at Vienna on reducing conventional forces in Europe, reports say. When the negotiations were interrupted late last year, the two sides were close to a technical agreement, according to NATO sources.

Agreement in the interrupted Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles could come even quicker, Mr. Kissinger said. If Soviet leaders decided to accept the stationing of some new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said European leaders could help persuade the Soviet Union to resume negotiations by being more outspoken in their defense of NATO policies.

European leaders should realize, he said, that the Reagan administration has avoided rash conduct and, "in practice, abandoned its confrontational style."

The Gulf between the United States and Europe, he said, only makes it more difficult to maintain a productive East-West dialogue.

He said the alliance's most important problem now is to redefine its long-range strategy in light of the loss of U.S. nuclear superiority and the economic problems that have caused some European nations to curb military spending.

On Thursday, the Belgian foreign minister, Leo Tindemans, called for a new Western consensus on relations with the Warsaw Pact countries. Speaking at the Brussels conference, Mr. Tindemans recommended that NATO conduct a broad study of alliance goals and strategies, such as a Belgian diplomat, André Harmel, led in 1967.

Recommending another such review, Mr. Kissinger said Western leaders must not flinch from discussing limited nuclear war — a highly emotional subject after the recent anti-nuclear campaigns.

"If the worst happens — for whatever reason — governments have an obligation to humanity and



Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, talks with Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, at the conference in Brussels on the future of NATO.

to history to limit the consequences," he said.

Only if European leaders publicly accept the risk of a limited nuclear war will Soviet planners be deterred, Mr. Kissinger said. Europeans, he added, should not indulge in the illusion that the threat of all-out U.S. nuclear retaliation would dissuade the Soviet Union from ever attacking Europe. This threat has lost credibility, he said. Mr. Kissinger. But he avoided the dramatic phrasing that caused an outcry in Europe four years ago when he spoke about limited nuclear war.

The former secretary of state ridiculed charges that the new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are intended for use in a limited nuclear war. "If the United States needed shorter-range weapons for this purpose, we could have deployed them, without controversy, on ships or other platforms," he said.

Soviet forces, he added, could only invade Europe after neutralizing the new U.S. missiles, a step they would take only after attacking U.S. missile launchers in the

United States. So the intermediate-range missiles serve to link U.S. and European defenses, Mr. Kissinger said.

Conventional defenses also need to be re-examined, he said, and the alliance must study "whether every NATO deployment decided a generation ago must be sacrosanct for all eternity." This appeared to be an allusion to the calls by some U.S. congressmen for a gradual reduction in U.S. troop levels in Europe, especially if European countries reduce their own military budgets.

6 Killed in U.K. Storms; More Gales Are Forecast

United Press International

LONDON — Hurricane-force winds, which killed at least six persons and caused millions of pounds worth of damage across Britain, subsided late Friday but meteorologists warned that blizzards and more gales were expected.

Five Belgium trawlers were feared missing in storms off northeast England. Winds in the north of England and Scotland reached 104 miles per hour (167 kilometers per hour), the Weather Center said.

Yugoslavia's 'Golden Youth' Desert Work and Ideology for Discotheques

By David Binder

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — "They don't want to work. They'd rather sleep until noon and get money from their parents. At night, they make the rounds of five or six night spots — the new disco on Usticka Street. Our acquaintances, they don't believe in anything. Not in politics, the party or the state. Just clothes and music."

Marina, a dark-eyed, 23-year-old Serbian university student, was talking about some of her contemporaries, who make up what is sometimes described as the "golden youth" of Yugoslavia — the sons and daughters of Communist Party and government officials.

They are a small minority of Yugoslavia's young people, but some of their habits, including drug use, are troubling the authorities. Elsewhere, they would be considered dropouts.

A report in a Sarajevo newspaper in September said there were "officially, 10,000 registered addicts" in Yugoslavia. But the number is "widely assumed to be much greater." The majority, the report said, are from 13 to 25 years old, although 20 percent of Yugoslavia's known heroin users are over 25.

In a Yugoslav home, a father confided, "We have a small tragedy in the family." His son, he said, was arrested 10 days earlier in an Adriatic coastal town where he had been working as a tourist guide.

"He had a head-on collision with another car," he said. "His girlfriend was kneeling on the front seat next to him and she went through the windshield. They took 52 suitcases."

"Worse still, they found drugs on my son," he said. "Marijuana, LSD. It turned out he was on the fringe of a ring that had bases in Sarajevo and Venice. They arrested twenty of them."

Yugoslavia, lying athwart the main land route between the Middle East and Northern Europe, has long been an unwilling and unwitting channel for drug traffic to the profitable markets of Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels and Paris. Much of the drug traffic comes through in big international trucks

that have supposedly been sealed for transit.

"It's spillage, at least," a U.S. Embassy official said of the drugs that find their way to the markets in Yugoslavia. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, the diplomat said, is helping train Yugoslav narcotics inspectors to curb the trade.

In another dimension of the problem, there appear to be hundreds of young specialists, including doctors and dentists, out of work in Yugoslavia's big cities, even though their services are desperately needed in nearby smaller cities.

"There are 400 dentists in Belgrade and many of them have no work," a medical student observed. "But try to find a dentist in Kragujevac."

Sandinist Backs Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

soldiers who witnessed the incident said Thursday.

They said Nicaraguan forces continued to fire on the aircraft for five minutes after it landed on a road inside the Honduran border near Cifuentes. Six small, round holes that appeared to have been made by bullets were visible in a mud embankment just above a patch of blood in a dirt next to the spot where the helicopter touched down, and reporters dug a metal slug out of one of the holes.

The holes appeared to lend support to U.S. assertions that gunfire from Nicaraguan troops hit the pilot after he stepped out of the aircraft.

The Honduran soldiers' accounts were made in informal interviews Thursday morning that were cut short by the approach of a Honduran officer. A U.S. military spokesman in Honduras has said only that it was "possible" that the helicopter had flown over Nicaragua, adding that the four-seat craft could have been blown off its planned route within Honduras.

Viewed Thursday in Cifuentes, the helicopter had no visible markings identifying it as a U.S. military aircraft. Mud was caked over two-inch-high gray lettering saying "U.S. Army" on the body of the craft, and the letters appeared in any case to be too small to have been seen from the ground.

Envoys Reportedly Recalled

Honduras and Nicaragua have recalled their respective ambassadors, further straining relations between the two nations after the downing of the U.S. helicopter. Reuters reported Friday from Tegucigalpa, quoting diplomatic sources.

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BRIEFS

Shut by Rio

Sierra Leone has closed its borders to all traffic, including buses, on Thursday night, the government said. The police used tear gas to clear the streets of the capital, Freetown. A boy was reported to have been shot in the shoulder but there was no official confirmation.

Violated Arms Pact

The Soviet Union has violated the arms pact with the United States, according to a statement by the State Department. The pact, which was signed in 1972, limits the number of nuclear warheads that each country can possess. The Soviet Union is accused of exceeding this limit.

Price Freeze Plan

The Community's powerful Commission proposals to freeze prices of 10-nation common market goods, including food, clothing, and housing, have been rejected by the European Council. The council decided that the proposal was too restrictive and would harm the economy.

Chief Sentence

The former head of Poland's state security apparatus, General Józef Świątek, has been sentenced to eight years in prison for his role in the 1981-82 martial law period. The court found him guilty of ordering the arrest and imprisonment of thousands of people.

Cabinet for Lost Job

The former Israeli defense minister, Shimon Peres, has been asked to resign from his position as prime minister. The request was made by the cabinet, which was concerned about his health and his ability to perform his duties.

Officials Are Executed

High-ranking officials involved in the 1978-79 Iranian revolution have been executed. The Iranian government has announced that it has executed several officials who were accused of being involved in the revolution and the subsequent violence.

Prevent Chad Talks

Efforts to initiate peace talks between Chad and Libya have been prevented. The Libyan government has refused to attend the meetings and has demanded that the talks be held in a location that is favorable to its interests.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Protection Begins For the Candidates

The Secret Service begins its election-year protection of presidential candidates this week. A sure indication that the 1984 campaign season has arrived, the protection will begin in New Hampshire on Sunday, when all eight of them gather at Dartmouth College for a debate.

The protection will be nothing new for three candidates. Walter F. Mondale was accompanied by the Secret Service when he was vice president, as was George S. McGovern during his 1972 presidential bid. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson is already being guarded by a Secret Service team. Mr. Jackson's staff asked for protection early in his campaign, citing threats against the black candidate's life.

Just Plain Dan, If You Don't Mind

One Dan White, of Sylmar, California, says he will use his wife's name from now on when he makes restaurant reservations. Another Dan White, of West Los Angeles, has instructed his wife and children to hang up if they get unusual calls. Dan White, an investment manager from Sherman Oaks, California, finds himself hesitating to give his last name when he is introduced at parties. The three men are apprehensive these days because they share their name with a man who was paroled last week after serving five years and 40 days for manslaughter in the 1978 shootings of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and a city supervisor, Harvey Milk.

Mr. White, 37, was paroled to a secret location in Los Angeles County, where he is being held.

cred to be in danger in San Francisco, where passions remain high over his crime and what many consider a short sentence. Los Angeles officials are unhappy about having him. Mayor Tom Bradley protested to the state's prison director that he had been given no chance to object to Mr. White's presence. This week, the Los Angeles City Council voted 12 to 1 to expel Mr. White, but a spokesman for Governor George Deukmejian said he would not honor the request. Hours later, the city police commission voted 3 to 2 to ask for Mr. White's removal.

The Los Angeles area is home to at least six Dan Whites, according to phone listings. But as the anthropologist of the same name commented, "I assume that people will be wise enough to know that Dan White wouldn't be listed in the phone book."

Gergen Walks Away From Power's Charms

Friday was David R. Gergen's last day as communications director at the White House. He is leaving to teach at Harvard University. Gergen, 42, has been at the White House since 1977. He was known for his close relationship with President Ronald Reagan. Gergen was a key figure in Reagan's communication strategy and was often seen as the man behind the president's words.

A Chase That Stopped A Thousand Trips

A mixed shepherd dog gained fame, a new name and the curses of thousands of commuters during a snowy morning rush hour this week when he strayed onto the tracks of Washington's Metro subway. Metro officials halted trains between several major stops for 52 minutes while police and animal control officers scrambled through tunnels to catch the dog. About 100 riders were trapped in a dark tunnel throughout the incident; officers finally caught the dog, whom they later named Metro. The city's animal control agency said it was grateful to transit officials for halting the trains.

More Americans Are Eating to Live

At a time when the extent of hunger in the United States has become a controversial subject, a report from the U.S. Agriculture Department seems to show that some Americans are worrying more about eating too much. The average American, according to the report, consumed 1,387.4 pounds (628 kilograms) of food in 1982, or 7 pounds less than the year before. The data appear to reflect growing concern over consumption of fat, cholesterol and high-calorie foods. Americans ate less red meat and dairy products but increased their consumption of poultry and fresh vegetables.

One-Liners

American corporations and private individuals will donate more than \$68 billion to charity in 1984, an increase of \$5 million over last year, according to a Chemical Bank study. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People says it will have to make "very heavy" cuts in its programs and staff because of a 1983 deficit of nearly \$900,000.

Guerrillas Appear in Firm Control Of One Salvadoran Coastal Region

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

JUCUARAN, El Salvador — Guerrillas appear to have established firm control over this town and an area of about 60 square miles around it, giving them access to the Pacific coast and authority over rich coffee and cotton plantations.

They enforce a simple legal code and dictate wages that planters must pay to laborers. But they have made few other visible efforts to alter patterns of life. The Christian Democratic mayor of Jucuarán, for example, has been allowed to retain his office and many of his functions.

The area is in the southeast, in Usulután province, about 90 miles (155 kilometers) from San Salvador. It includes the beach at El Espino, a former tourist center less than 25 miles from the strategic Gulf of Fonseca.

The beach at El Espino is the first stretch of coastline that insurgent forces have captured and held. Rebels established control over the area after blowing up two bridges and thus isolating the small military garrisons in the region. In the case of Jucuarán, the principal town, they convinced soldiers to abandon their posts rather than face likely defeat.

A rebel force walked into Jucuarán on Sept. 8, residents and guerrillas said. They said soldiers assigned to the town abandoned the post several days earlier.

When no counterattack came for six weeks, the rebels issued a mimeographed circular to residents proclaiming themselves in "political as well as military control." They imposed a 9 P.M. curfew.

outlawed the sale of alcohol and established a rudimentary code of justice. Housebreaking, robbery and destruction of public or private property are punishable by prison sentences, while those convicted of rape or murder are to be subject to "people's justice."

At the bottom of the circular, a note reads, "Our own military personnel are subject to these norms and decrees."

Rebels have distributed another leaflet, headed "We demand just salaries for coffee pickers," to landowners in the area. It informs them that "the conditions for this coffee season are completely different from those which have existed during the long period of capitalist domination."

The only overt rebel presence in Jucuarán on one recent day was a group of six youthful guerrillas standing in a shaded spot and gazing absently at the dusty town plaza. The guerrillas said their leaders had no fixed bases, but patrolled the area constantly.

Since the second bridge leading into Jucuarán was destroyed six months ago, the town has lost much of its contact with the rest of El Salvador. Visitors can drive south from the coastal highway for about four miles until they come to what was once the Moropala Bridge, now a twisted and slow-moving rusting hulk protruding from the shallow Rio Grande de San Miguel.

They must cross the river on a raft, and ride into Jucuarán on a truck whose driver has been given what amounts to an exclusive franchise on the route by the rebels.

In Jucuarán, the effects of isolation are evident. A schoolteacher said he assumed that the local grade school would open on schedule when vacation ends later this month, but that commerce had ground to a virtual halt.

"When the guerrillas took control of the town from the army," he said, "that didn't make much difference to us. What really changed life in these parts was losing the bridges."

A man lying in a hut on a hammock in front of his earthen shack said that about one third of the town's 3,000 people left after the guerrillas moved in, fearing that the town would be bombed from the air. He said they had been allowed to leave freely, but he complained that some were spreading rumors that those who remained were collaborating with guerrillas.

The rebels posted in Jucuarán said their job was not to defend the town, asserting that any attacking force would meet resistance long before it reached Jucuarán. They said they had been assigned to protect residents against criminal bands, which have appeared in some Salvadoran towns that have been left without any armed authority.

The People's Revolutionary Army, the group in charge in Jucuarán, has been organizing in this area for 10 years, according to local residents and analysts familiar with the group's history. The guerrillas on duty in Jucuarán were insignia identifying them as members of the Rafael Ángel Zaldívar Brigade, considered the elite among the Revolutionary Army fighters.

Arce Zaldívar, the son of an army colonel who became one of the founders of the Revolutionary Army, said he was not sure if the guerrillas were really in control of the town. He said he had heard that the guerrillas were in control, but he was not sure if it was true.

arm embargo. "We go out of our way to ensure that we do not approve the export to South Africa of equipment readily adaptable to military uses."

In 1977, the UN Security Council approved a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa because of apartheid. Following that, the Office of Munitions Control under the Carter administration issued \$4.6 million in licenses to South African concerns in 1978, \$25,000 worth in 1979 and none in 1980.

State Department officials familiar with the licensing process said that most of the licenses approved for South Africa in the last three years have been for data-encoding equipment used by banks, primarily in machines such as automatic tellers. He said these sales were worth more than \$26 million.

U.S. Said to Elude Pretoria Arms Ban

By Lexie Verdon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has sharply increased export of items with military uses to South African companies in the last three years, according to a private report that was to be issued Friday. But State Department officials, who said most of the sales were of data-encoding equipment to banks and could not be used for weapons.

The report, based on nonclassified U.S. State Department figures released under the Freedom of Information Act, was compiled by the American Friends Service Committee and the Washington Office on Africa, a church-union lobby.

According to the report, the State Department's Office of Munitions Control has authorized 29 export licenses, worth \$28.3 million, for goods and technology that have military capabilities and are being sold privately by U.S. companies to South African concerns. It has rejected 31 applications.

Thomas Conrad, author of the report, criticized the practice, saying, "Once this technology reaches South Africa, it will be impossible to prevent it from being used for military purposes." Such a diversion could become some of the exports go to companies doing research for the South African government, he said.

[At the White House, the presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Friday, "The report is inaccurate." The Associated Press reported. He insisted the United States observes the United Nations

occurrence of a first heart attack. Half of the men, randomly chosen, were given the cholesterol-lowering drug while the other half received a look-alike placebo. Both groups were also instructed to eat a moderately restricted diet aimed at lowering cholesterol. Thus, the only difference between the two groups was use of the drug. The men were then followed for seven to 10 years, depending on when they enrolled in the trial, to measure the health effects.

Both the diet and the drug clearly lowered cholesterol levels. During a brief period when both treatment groups were on the diet only, total cholesterol levels fell 3.5 percent. Then, when drug therapy was introduced during the first year, total cholesterol fell an additional 14 percent in the group that received it. The drug produced an even sharper reduction in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, the type particularly associated with coronary heart disease.

Although this drop in cholesterol levels was less than the scientists had expected, it was nevertheless enough to produce a significant drop in coronary heart disease, according to Robert L. Levy, vice president for health science at Columbia University, one of the scientists who addressed a news conference Thursday at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

The study involved 3,806 men, aged 35 to 59, who had very high blood cholesterol levels — at least 265 units, well above the average of roughly 210 for that age. Only about 5 percent of men in North America have cholesterol levels that high. The men had no sign of any heart problems when the study started, and the trial was designed to see if lowering their blood cholesterol would prevent the later

occurrence of a first heart attack. Half of the men, randomly chosen, were given the cholesterol-lowering drug while the other half received a look-alike placebo. Both groups were also instructed to eat a moderately restricted diet aimed at lowering cholesterol. Thus, the only difference between the two groups was use of the drug. The men were then followed for seven to 10 years, depending on when they enrolled in the trial, to measure the health effects.

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Cholesterol Study in U.S. Hailed as 'Landmark'

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Research by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute showing what scientists say is the first conclusive evidence that lower cholesterol levels in the bloodstream reduce the rate of heart attacks and coronary heart disease is being hailed as a "landmark" study.

Scientists cooperating in a 10-year, \$150-million nationwide study reported Thursday that use of a potent cholesterol-lowering drug, known as cholestyramine, substantially cut both blood cholesterol levels and coronary heart disease in middle-aged men who started out with very high cholesterol levels.

Basel M. Rifkind, the institute's project director for the study, described the findings as "the first study to demonstrate conclusively that the risk of coronary heart disease can be reduced by lowering blood cholesterol."

Previous studies had associated high blood cholesterol and cardiovascular disease and many health groups have recommended low-cholesterol diets, but it had remained an open question whether cholesterol reduction can actually reduce heart disease.

The participating scientists suggested that their findings could have broad implications. Although this particular study relied primarily on a drug to reduce blood cholesterol, they said.

Floridian Given Lightest Sentence In Abscam Affair

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Richard Kelly, a former U.S. representative from Florida, has received a lighter jail sentence than any other congressman convicted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's so-called Abscam undercover operation.

Mr. Kelly, 59, a Republican, was sentenced Thursday to 6 to 18 months in prison, almost three years after a District of Columbia jury convicted him of taking a \$25,000 bribe from FBI agents posing as representatives of fictitious Arab sheikhs seeking legislative favors.

In a videotape made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Kelly appeared to have accepted money. He insisted that government agents pressured him into accepting the bribe in exchange for a favor in an immigration matter. "I told them 'no' nine times over two days, and they kept insisting," he said.

All of the other congressmen convicted in Abscam received longer sentences. The other convicted former representatives are: John Jenrette Jr., Democrat of South

Carolina; Frank Thompson Jr., Democrat of New Jersey; John M. Murphy, Democrat of New York; Michael J. Myers, Democrat of Pennsylvania; and Raymond F. Lederer, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Democrat of New Jersey, was also convicted, and later resigned his seat.

Mr. Jenrette was sentenced to two years in prison and a \$20,000 fine, and the others generally received jail terms of about three years. Mr. Williams received three years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.

George Lundberg, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is to publish two major papers from the study in its Jan. 20 issue, predicted that "these two articles will be looked at 25 years from now as the definitive articles that secured the cholesterol theory of coronary heart disease."

The study involved 3,806 men, aged 35 to 59, who had very high blood cholesterol levels — at least 265 units, well above the average of roughly 210 for that age. Only about 5 percent of men in North America have cholesterol levels that high. The men had no sign of any heart problems when the study started, and the trial was designed to see if lowering their blood cholesterol would prevent the later

occurrence of a first heart attack. Half of the men, randomly chosen, were given the cholesterol-lowering drug while the other half received a look-alike placebo. Both groups were also instructed to eat a moderately restricted diet aimed at lowering cholesterol. Thus, the only difference between the two groups was use of the drug. The men were then followed for seven to 10 years, depending on when they enrolled in the trial, to measure the health effects.

Both the diet and the drug clearly lowered cholesterol levels. During a brief period when both treatment groups were on the diet only, total cholesterol levels fell 3.5 percent. Then, when drug therapy was introduced during the first year, total cholesterol fell an additional 14 percent in the group that received it. The drug produced an even sharper reduction in low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, the type particularly associated with coronary heart disease.

Although this drop in cholesterol levels was less than the scientists had expected, it was nevertheless enough to produce a significant drop in coronary heart disease, according to Robert L. Levy, vice president for health science at Columbia University, one of the scientists who addressed a news conference Thursday at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

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U.S. Agency May End Curbs On Ownership of TV Stations

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has proposed to repeal rules limiting the number of commercial radio and television stations that can be owned by one person or company in the same geographic region.

The current "regional concentration" rule, adopted in 1977, bars a broadcaster from operating, controlling or owning three AM radio, FM radio or television stations if any two stations are located within 100 miles (162 kilometers) of a third station or if any of the stations' areas of service overlap.

The FCC said that the rules were imposed to resolve problems that arose from settling disputes on a case-by-case basis.

In its 4-1 ruling Thursday, the FCC said that the restrictions on multiple ownership actually may have imposed "substantial and possibly counterproductive costs on the public and the broadcasting industry" by creating economic risks hampering production of new programming, improvement of existing facilities, activation of used

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Army in the early 1970s, was an outstanding economics student and campus activist at the University of El Salvador before leading a group of students and other leftists into guerrilla warfare. He was killed in an attack on the town of El Transito in 1975.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Recognizing the Vatican

After 116 years the United States has again established full diplomatic relations with the Vatican. It is a sensible and overdue move, one anticipated last month when Congress ended a ban that had been imposed — in a burst of anti-papal feeling after the American Civil War — against funding full diplomatic representation at the Holy See. American presidents since Franklin Delano Roosevelt have recognized a practical requirement to send a personal representative to take advantage of the formidable diplomatic resources of the Vatican, to which more than 100 nations accord the formal status of a sovereign state. The prominence of Pope John Paul II has confirmed for many Americans the desirability of such a tie.

In political circles there appears to be general acceptance of the step, plus a certain awareness that to express reservations is to risk being misunderstood. There is, nonetheless, a strong current of unhappiness among some liberal as well as conservative Protestant church groups.

They claim that the new step entails preferential treatment for the Roman Catholic Church and thus violates the First Amendment's separation of church and state. We do not find these objections persuasive, although unquestionably they are strongly felt.

This important political step is being taken without, so far, any substantial public participation. No hearings were held either on Senator Richard Lugar's bill to rescind the 116-year ban on funding a full diplomatic mission at the Vatican, or on President Reagan's decision to establish the new ties. That puts a special obligation on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to be hospitable to all views when it holds hearings on Mr. Reagan's expected promotion of William Wilson, a California developer who has been his personal Vatican representative, as his new ambassador. There are some important considerations that still have to be talked through.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

President Reagan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Vatican sounds purely political. The diplomatic arguments for doing it are thin. The arguments against it are hardly stronger, but they are deeply felt by millions of Americans. So why revive such a contentious issue? We suspect that Richard Wirthlin's polling for the White House indicated that, on balance, it is a political winner.

Diplomatic relations with Rome are not a legal issue. Although they were cut off by statute in 1867, to step with Italy's unification, that law was repealed last year.

Nor is there much of a constitutional issue. Fundamentalists opponents of recognizing the Vatican say that recognition violates the separation of church and state spelled out in the first 10 words of the Bill of Rights: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion." Those words prohibit establishment of an official church, but not diplomatic ties to Rome or Mecca or anywhere else. President Reagan has no thought of opening the door to an official state religion.

His administration makes a practical argument for recognition: It will supposedly provide better access to the Vatican's worldwide contacts and information. A bigger staff in Rome will be better able to engage the Vatican bureaucracy, but that is a thin argument. Con-

sider the much greater advantage of diplomatic relations with places like Cuba and North Vietnam, which remain unrecognized because Washington doesn't like their governments.

What the question of Vatican relations comes down to, finally, is domestic politics — and at one level the politics would seem to militate against recognition. Mainstream Protestants seem less alarmed about full recognition than when President Truman tried it three decades ago; but fundamentalists, a growing force, oppose it. Some Jews are cool to the idea, remembering that the pope embraced Yasser Arafat but refuses to recognize Israel. Most interesting, the reaction of the American Catholic hierarchy has been lukewarm. The bishops may see some similarity of interest between a president angered by their bishops' stand on nuclear weapons and a pope dissatisfied with the American church's discipline.

Mr. Reagan is presumably banking on recognition of the Vatican as a vote-getter among America's 52 million Roman Catholics, and hoping that it is not so offensive to his natural constituents among conservative Protestants that they will abandon him.

The operative word, in short, is not constitutionality or religion or diplomacy. It is, in this election year, arithmetic.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mondale and the Deficit

Like most candidates who do not currently hold office, Walter Mondale is free to criticize those who do — and he does, occasionally in vitriolic terms. He lambastes the Reagan administration's 10 percent income tax cuts, and then comes back and says that John Glenn's proposed 10 percent income tax surcharge is "regressive." He says the Reagan administration is "getting away with murder" on the deficits, and that he would cut the deficit, whatever its size, to half. That sounds good, but the question remains: How?

Mr. Mondale is the candidate who proclaims, "I am ready to be president." He argues that he alone has the experience and knowledge needed to govern. But, like most candidates, he has not got down to uncomfortable specifics yet. True, he has spelled out some ways by which he would cut the deficit: by trimming defense and farm spending, for example, and putting in a hospital cost containment plan similar to one rejected during the Carter years. All these things might be feasible and might help. But even Mr. Mondale admits they are not enough: "We need more revenues." And the specifics he comes up with — capping the third year of the tax cut, repealing indexation — yield only nickels and dimes for deficit-cutting in 1985 or 1986.

Yet Mr. Mondale has given tantalizing hints

as to what he would favor: a "simplified" progressive tax system, with "equal treatment" that would promote savings and investment, and "does not lead to tax shuffles of paper assets." He hints strongly that he would increase the corporate income tax, which has almost faded from existence thanks to the 1981 tax cut bill. It sounds good — maybe too good to be true. As a former member of the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Mondale knows that when you get down to drafting a tax law, you have to make difficult choices and bear powerful interests. No one expects a candidate to draft a tax statute. But a candidate who bases his campaign on knowledge and competence can reasonably be expected to indicate how he would resolve some of the difficult choices.

This is a candidate who stands well ahead of his rivals to primary polls and who is the favorite of most political insiders. But sooner or later he has to put ordinary people's votes. Last fall Mr. Mondale found it in him to tell a group of businessmen that "over the last three years most of us in this room received more tax cuts than we needed." He has done more already than Mr. Reagan has to say how the deficit could be cut. Having criticized the Glenn tax program, is he prepared to say what the Mondale tax program would be?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Zhao Skirts the Danger Zones

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang has been careful not to tread on any sensitive toes during his official visit to the United States. There are several major areas of disagreement, but Mr. Zhao has carefully skirted the danger zones. If he wanted to be could have provoked a major diplomatic row over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and the Reagan administration's attitude toward Taiwan generally.

Despite China's alignment with the Third World nations in its attacks on U.S. policy, most notably in the Middle East, Washington and Beijing have much to agree about. They are in accord in Indochina, Afghanistan.

— The Bangkok Post.

America has a strong strategic interest in good relations with China, not least because Beijing perceives Russia as being the "threat of

threats." The fly in the ointment is Taiwan. However, the Chinese have recently been referring to Taiwan as a legacy of history, and they may be proposing to soft-pedal until they have first gobbled up Hong Kong.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Anti-American elements continue to exist among high-level policymakers in the Chinese Communist regime. We must remind the U.S. government not to fall into a Communist trap.

— Shin Sheng Pao (Taipei).

Zhao Ziyang is the most capitalistic, least socialist leader China has had in a long time. He should be easy for us to get along with. He wears Western clothing and has been instrumental in turning his nation from purely socialist economic dogma to a system that any U.S. businessman would understand.

— Syndicated columnist Otis Pike.

When a Democrat Wants Bipartisan Government

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Theodore C. Sorensen, who served as special counsel and principal speechwriter for President Kennedy, has come up with a remarkable idea. In a book called "A Different Kind of Presidency: A Proposal for Breaking the Political Deadlock," to be published later this month, he argues that "the time has arrived in this country for a temporary bipartisan 'grand coalition' of national unity."

Mr. Sorensen proposes: • A president and vice president of opposite parties, each agreeing in advance to serve one term only and to decline all partisan activities.

• A cabinet and sub-cabinet equally divided between the parties. • A "small but experienced bipartisan White House staff acting as a unifying force in government."

• A presidential advisory council of elder statesmen. • A council of economic cooperation and coordination, "harmonizing the practices of private interests."

• A joint executive-congressional delegation to the Soviet-American arms reduction talks.

• And "a return to politics as usual at the end of four years."

The drastic remedy of a temporary coalition government is needed, Mr. Sorensen says, to end the "gridlock" that has kept America from dealing with the nuclear arms race, runaway deficits, the decline of the U.S. economy, the threat of a new world war, the threat of Third World debt and the grave instability he sees in neighboring Mexico.

Unless these problems are solved in the next five years, Mr. Sorensen says, we "risk unacceptable consequences." Yet "every one of these problems is a political minefield that no political party and no branch of government can dare to cross alone."

Thus the need for a coalition government, such as Abraham Lincoln established when he invited Democrat Andrew Johnson to join him on the National Union ticket during the Civil War election of 1864.

There are compelling reasons to question Mr. Sorensen's novel scheme. The suspension of partisanship involves almost "that willing suspension of disbelief" which Coleridge said "constitutes poetic faith."

Mr. Sorensen seems a bit uncertain himself just when a would-be president should reveal his coalition government plan. He says the suggestion could come as early as the outset of a campaign or as late as Inauguration Day. In the latter case, he concedes, the elected vice president would have to be persuaded to step down in favor of an opposition-party appointee.

The real problem is not the awkwardness and inherent implausibility of such a scheme. It is the underlying assumption that somewhere out there, just beyond the reach of partisanship, are those fine rational solutions, just waiting to be put into effect by high-minded people.

The reality is different. As John F. Kennedy said in the 1960 campaign, "Mr. Nixon and I both want peace. All Americans do. We both want to put an end to the arms race, and the possibility of a nuclear holocaust. But we disagree, and we disagree very fundamentally, on the nature and the effort and the leadership which the pursuit of peace requires."

That disagreement is at least as great today between Democrats and Republicans on the bedrock questions at home and abroad. To his credit, President Reagan has set forth the principles on which he is pre-

pared to govern in both foreign and domestic affairs. He has defended those principles for three years in office, against all criticisms.

Now, as the election approaches, some of his critics, lacking an equal degree of confidence in their own principles, are taking refuge in the myth of "nonpartisan solutions."

John B. Anderson, who challenged Mr. Reagan in the 1980 Republican primaries and in the general election and lost badly both times, now promotes a new National Unity Party.

Mr. Sorensen's plan for a coalition government suggests a lack of confidence on the part of a distinguished Democrat in the ability of his party to produce a leader who can meet and defeat Ronald Reagan on the high ground of principle and policy.

Mr. Sorensen's mentor, John Kennedy, understood that there is a need for bipartisanship on some issues. He forged mutually profitable relationships with Republican senators like Leverett B. Saltonstall and Everett McKinley Dirksen. But Kennedy was intensely partisan, and he believed in a partisan presidency. "The Republican Party and the Democratic Party have entirely different histories and an entirely different approach," he said in the 1960 campaign. "On all the great issues that disturb our country, our parties have divided."

I have to believe that Kennedy's inclination would be to fight — not to merge. That a close associate like Mr. Sorensen would argue for merger says something striking about the morale of some Democrats as this election year begins.

The Washington Post.

When French Intellectuals Applaud An Actor for Speaking New Lines

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — A tide has turned. The French intellectual establishment, long a fiefdom of the left, has broken away from its political tutelage.

It would be wrong to say it has shifted to the right. The new theme is that the age-old left-right vendetta, based by temperate rhetoric among current politicians, is obsolete nonsense.

It is too early to say how far and deep the new trend will carry. But this is a historical change of direction to French cultural life. There are many signs that large parts of the public agree and are fed up with what is called the "polarization" of discourse between dogmatic enemies.

The exasperation has not visibly affected practical politics, although it adds to the distress of Socialist leaders whose popularity has wilted. Ironically, this has come after the left achieved power for the first time in a generation.

Further, it has come when anti-Americanism is on the rise in the rest of Europe, and to the very country that had defined independence and free thinking as thumbing its nose at the United States. It is primarily students and intellectuals who express anti-Americanism elsewhere on the Continent, so the new mood of French intellectuals makes France an exception to the trend.

The resounding tocsin among the crowd that has long made its spiritual home on the Left Bank is Yves Montand. The beloved 62-year-old singer-actor doesn't exactly qualify in the highbrow set. He has always been too earthy, unpretentious and popular for that. But the outpouring of response from self-proclaimed intellectuals to his recent declarations denouncing "Red fascism" and extolling democracy shows that something fundamental has happened. Mr. Montand has been thanked for "saying out loud what we've all been thinking under our breath," as a lifelong leftist writer put it.

Jean Daniel, editor of the pro-Socialist weekly

Le Nouvel Observateur, applauded Mr. Montand for daring to say he was ashamed to think of Lech Walesa seeing delegates to the French Socialist Party congress clasp hands with Soviet representatives and sing the "International."

Communist critics accused Mr. Montand of trying to be the French Ronald Reagan. But others leaped to the idea that he should run for president. Never at a loss for humor, Mr. Montand replied that he was not following Mr. Reagan's example, since the reason why the American president switched careers was his failure as an actor.

It is Mr. Montand's political odyssey that makes his new stand so trenchant. He and his wife, the actress Simone Signoret, who is considered a bona fide intellectual, were once members of the Communist Party but they long disclaimed to say so, so close were they to its positions and so acquiescent in the argument that Communists should not be criticized, because they would "serve the right."

Yves and Simone staged all the fashionable petitions. They appeared at the appropriate demonstrations and brought a lot of people to their wake for nearly 30 years. They were starting practitioners of the late Jean-Paul Sartre's call for political "engagement," always well to the left.

It was Sartre who provided the slogan "Don't be a bourgeois!" to despair, a reference to a heavily Communist working-class suburb of Paris. For more than a generation that sort of thinking gagged discussion of Soviet and Communist evils while encouraging attacks on the United States.

So intense was the pressure to conform that dissent or merely politically indifferent writers, actors and artists had trouble getting work and recognition unless they joined the small band of militant anti-Communists who were often denounced as fascists by the clique.

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "The Gulag Archipel-

TPC, CCCT, SIGIEP or CCEA?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — How is international economic policy made in the Reagan administration? I have been putting this question to senior officials.

According to Martin Feldstein, chairman of the president's economic council, there are basic "ground rules" that all of the "players" understand and apply. But the players include most key administration officials, from the secretaries of state, treasury and defense on down. And the working committees, some of which overlap, spell out a most confused alphabet soup.

The administration believes that the World Bank, Mr. Shultz has his way on the pipeline, winning against Mr. Weinberger, but he lost to Mr. Reagan on the aid question.

As the top man in the SIGIEP structure, Secretary Reagan would seem to have a legitimate claim to the number one advisory rank on international economic affairs. But no one knows who gets in the last word in one-on-one conversations with the boss in the Oval Office.

Another guiding principle, according to Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel, is that the United States will not undertake to intervene in foreign-exchange markets to prop the dollar or pull it down, except in rare cases when markets are "disorderly." Basic decisions, Mr. Sprinkel said, are made by Mr. Reagan and himself.

But questions relating to the dollar are also discussed in the Cabinet Council on Economic Affairs (CCEA), whose pro-tem chairman is Secretary Reagan. The CCEA's domain is domestic economics, but the lines are sometimes blurred.

Issues such as the huge debt

owed by the developing countries are handled by SIGIEP, although many of its critics contend that the Reagan administration failed to appraise the extent of the debt problem until confronted with the possibility early in 1982 of a default by Mexico. That looked like a threat to the health of some big American banks. But the major players in this case were two non-administration men, Chairman Paul Volcker of the Fed and the managing director of the IMF, Jacques de Larosiere.

Finally there is the State Department, where three top officials are economists by trade, not professional diplomats — Secretary Shultz, Deputy Secretary Kenneth Dam and Undersecretary Allen Wallis. Perhaps more than anyone else in the Reagan government, Mr. Shultz understands the key interconnections between foreign policy and economic policy, and subtly tries to spread the gospel.

What does all this add up to? President Reagan seems to establish international economic policy only in response to crisis. Actual decisions can deviate greatly from highly touted principles on trade. And at any given time there are too many players on the field — some of them fighting each other.

If there is a single way to characterize international Reaganomics, it must be this: Lip service is paid to the importance of economic interdependence among nations, but, as the allies complain, the United States often takes actions without regard to international impact. Interdependence is fine, the administration seems to say, so long as the United States comes first.

The Washington Post.



ago" had an explosive effect. Until the book appeared in France in 1974 much of the intellectual elite simply refused to believe widely documented evidence of slave labor camps, forced confessions or brutal police in the Soviet Union.

Opposition to the war in Algeria, the Vietnam War and the Sino-Soviet pact in China kept alive sympathies for Socialist-backed causes of the early postwar years, with enough noise to drown out the quietest dissent, through the forum of the "engagement," always well to the left.

The reassessment has been gathering quiet momentum for a few years, but Mr. Montand's public position has now cashed in. The movement has been given a name: "the neo-realists."

Mr. Montand's passionate, finger-wagging television inflection gave it marionette orders: "We have to defend democracy; that's all we've got left," he said last week.

"The style may change again some day, but the Left Bank will never be the same. This is, as the French press says, a 'phenomenal event'."

The New York Times.

LETTERS

Shooting the Messenger

In response to the New York Times editorial entitled, "A Case Against UNESCO" (NYT, Dec. 17):

I have little faith in the ability of the International Herald Tribune to report fairly about UNESCO.

The international news business is an extremely large and lucrative affair — and it is dominated by the United States. When Third World nations support UNESCO, they are supporting a program that the United States has made to share access to news, the reaction of the American media is, sadly but understandably, to seek to preserve their dominant position at all costs, even if that involves shooting the messenger.

UNESCO has taken the lead in the battle for literacy, it continues to work for the preservation of cultural monuments in all parts of the world; it carries on ambitious programs in education, science, culture and communication, and, as its constitution makes clear, it works (as well as its member states will allow it) for the preservation of peace through understanding. Not all of its programs succeed, and not all of them are good, but the positives outweigh the negatives. If the Reagan administration withdraws the funding of UNESCO, UNESCO may well get the upper hand. Who benefits then?

RUMPHREY TONKIN,

State University College, Potsdam, New York.

Little Liver Secrets

Regarding the agency report "Liver Lovers Embrace U.S. Food and Drug Administration" (NYT, Jan. 11):

That little story about the "liver-loving" U.S. food and drug agency certainly raised more questions than it answered. The man who does it in a country where liver-feeding is illegal. Reading that account for far ones. "We have a lot of little secrets," he says.

America is the country of "liver secrets," detailed history and medicine-to-grave consumers' rights. Isn't the Food and Drug Administration interested in this market?

ERIC ZIMMERMAN

Two Decades Later, Many Are Still Puffing Away

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Labor Day 1966 lives in memory. That morning I woke up coughing, hacking and spitting up blood. I was lying on my back, clutching a cigarette. As my yellow-tipped fingers closed around the pack, somewhere in my shriveled interior a contemptuous voice whispered hoarsely: What a ridiculous condition for a grown man to get himself into!

I slumped back to my pillow like Saul falling to earth on the road to Damascus. With sudden lurching I gazed at the bedside ashtray, overflowing with the foul detritus of addiction, and whispered a vow into the stale blue air: Never again!

I was a two-pack daily smoker by admission, and nearer three to private. Fancying myself a writer, I nevertheless could not coax "a" or

"the" out of the typewriter without first lighting up. Not uncommonly, when in the throes of literature, I found myself with one cigarette in hand, another in the ashtray and a third perched on the edge of the desk, all fuming like bombs.

In the Kennedy White House, where I served time as a correspondent, I took up cigars in imitation of the president and the press secretary. Later I switched to the cheap cigarillo, thin and deadly as a krait.

At one time I had a pipe collection and could still tell the best sitting room with one blast of imported, wine-flavored weed. If opponents had stayed in fashion I would have chewed the stuff. (In fact I did, in my youthful baseball days.)

Some restaurants enforce this benevolent segregation. The nonsmoking majority has been emboldened to demand its rights; smokers may smolder, so to speak, but usually submit with reasonable grace.

In 1965, 57.6 percent of American women said they had never smoked. By 1980 that statistic had fallen to 54.5 percent. While about one-third of adult females were regular smokers in 1963, 29.8 percent still are. The proportion of regular male smokers fell in the same years from above 50 to 37.9 percent.

The Smoking and Health office reported no figures for young people, but observation leads me to the sad conclusion that smoking (tobacco, I mean) is widespread among American youth of both sexes.

It may be hard to quit, but it should not be hard, in view of known health hazards, never to start. Maybe there is a forbidden-fruit syndrome here, or the empty notion that "it won't happen to me." Maybe young people feel a need to defy the odds or ignore the solemn warnings of authority.

But I believe the sheer absurdity, the damnable irrationality of man is the main reason so many people still smoke, and so many have started. As tobacco companies and politicians know, it's hard to go broke or lose an election overestimating the willingness of the human animal to ignore its own best interests when in pursuit of its pleasures and vanities — and when is not?

The New York Times.

'Was It Easy to Stop? Sure'

By Frank A. Oski

NEW YORK — "I smoke for my health," I proclaimed in 1979. Since I am a physician, this medical advice attracted amused attention. I reasoned that smoking made me cough and thus prevented pneumonia. It made my heart go faster and eliminated need for additional exercise. It curbed my appetite and kept me from getting fat. I no longer smoke for my health.

My health can't stand the help. At 51 I had a heart attack. I squandered my inheritance. Risk factors for early heart attacks include hypertension, diabetes, a family history of heart disease, abnormal blood lipid patterns and smoking. All the risk factors that I had no control over were in my favor. I chose to smoke. Strange how the evidence that linked smoking to heart disease appeared equivocal to me last month, and now the same data appear overwhelmingly convincing.

Why stop now? Smokers who stop after their first heart attack have an 80 percent chance of living 10 more years; if they don't, they have a 60 percent chance.

As a smoker I always resented the fact that we, as a group, received no

graduate, only soon, from nonsmokers. How could nonsmokers know smoking was bad if there were no smokers to prove it? Being a member of the experimental group, rather than the control group, deserves a certain measure of societal appreciation. I've done my time — I'm now ready to be a control.

Will I miss the late-night trips to find a store still open and selling cigarettes? Will I miss rummaging through ashtrays to find the longest but that is still smokable? Only time will tell. Not smoking may give me the time to find out.

Was it easy to stop? Sure. Here is all you have to do. First, experience a severe crushing pain under your breastbone as you finish a cigarette. Next, have yourself admitted to a coronary-care unit and stripped of your clothing and other belongings. Finally, remain in the unit at absolute bed rest for four days while smoking is prohibited. This broke my habit. See if it works for you.

Dr. Oski is chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at University Hospital in New York. He contributed this essay to The New York Times.



Thank you for smoking.

FROM OUR JAN. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: King Edward Ivis Spaniards
MADRID — The report that King Edward is shortly to meet King Alfonso in Vigo gives rise to considerable bitterness in the Madrid press at the fact that the former has so long delayed paying an official visit to Spain. Under the heading "International Discourtesy," "El Pais" says that King Alfonso's marriage to a British princess has added little to British friendliness towards Spain. "King Edward's rapid visits to King Alfonso at Cartagena and San Sebastian cannot be considered sufficient. Until King Edward officially visits Madrid, the Republicans cannot but resent Britain's discourtesy to Spain, who helped her to victory over her rival, France, in the Peninsular War."

1934: A Senator Criticizes France
WASHINGTON — Senator William E. Borah has announced that he would support a bill penalizing foreign nations which have defaulted in debt payments by outlawing future financing by them to the United States, when the Senate reconsiders the bill next week. Despite the Idaho Republican's support, the bill, which his directly at France, is expected to fail. "The only proposition regarding debts," the senator declared, "is how best to deal with the subject and to deal effectively with the amounts due, which are becoming very large. We are entitled under all the rules of equity and justice to payment of debts which belong to the taxpayers of the United States."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Art Festival at Los Angeles Olympics Will Include 400 Events

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Tickets went on sale Friday for the 10-week Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival, which will feature artists from 23 countries. The festival will open June 1.

Billed as one of the largest cultural festivals ever held in the United States, it will include 400 performances by 76 music, dance, and theater companies, the commissioning of 10 immense murals that will be visible from the Los Angeles freeways, a film festival and 22 art shows, including one at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art of French Impressionist landscape paintings from the Louvre.

Through Aug. 12, there will be performances by the British Royal Opera of Covent Garden, on its first visit to the United States, the United States debuts of four dance companies, including West German's Pina Bausch Wuppertaler Tanztheater on a stage planted with live grass that the dancers water during the performance; Shakespeare in English (The Royal Shakespeare Company), French (Le Théâtre du Soleil), and Italian (Piccolo Teatro di Milano); nude male dancers tied by feet to cables and covered with white powder (Japan's Sankajuku); and a play about the winners of gold medals in the 1932 Olympics to be

staged in the Beverly Hills High School swimming pool (Nightfire, of northern California).

Three-and-a-half years ago, Robert Fitzpatrick, the festival director and president of the California Institute of Arts, began a talent search, telephoning friends around the world and asking, "What have you seen in the last two years that stunned you, irritated you, or provoked you and that you're still thinking about?"

The result, Fitzpatrick said last week, is that the Los Angeles Olympic Arts Festival is "taking a lot of risks, particularly in the area of theater. We have a play with no actors and no audience done with a Sony Walkman; the Autenna Theater from northern California; 18-foot-high giant puppets performing 'The Hobbit'; Théâtre sans Fil from Quebec; a lot of foreign-language theater without translations, including 'The Trojan Women' in Japanese; Waseda Sho-Gekijo; and carnival-vaudiville so full of audacity that we had trouble finding a picture to use in the brochure: Brazil's Grupo de Teatro Macacina."

Rule 34 of the Olympics mandates some kind of cultural event. Fitzpatrick's first question to himself was, "What went wrong in Munich, Montreal, and Mexico? They all tried to compete head-on with the sports, he concluded. 'They had dance or theater opening at the same time as the opening ceremonies of the games. The bulk of our festival will come before the games open, particularly the theater, because theater requires preparation of the spirit.'"

The festival, like the 1984 summer Olympic Games, is being privately financed through the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee. The corporate sponsor is The Times-Mirror Corp., parent company of The Los Angeles Times. According to Fitzpatrick, \$5 million of the \$10.3 million cash outlay has been donated by The Times-Mirror. Ticket revenues are expected to bring in \$3 million to \$4 million, and the rest will come from a recording arrangement and sales of souvenirs and posters.

Fitzpatrick said that there will actually be \$20 million worth of projects, half of which will be financed by corporations and foreign governments. "For example," he said, "the French Impressionist show cost over \$1 million. We put up 10 percent. The French government paid for insurance and shipping, and IBM paid the rest."

Priority seating is being reserved for those ordering one of four special ticket packages by March 1. They include a \$240 "premium" package for 11 events, including the Royal Shakespeare Company, Le Théâtre du Soleil and the China Performing Arts Company and a \$85 "family" package for six

events, featuring Circus Oz from Australia, which Fitzpatrick calls "a circus without animal smells," and the Korean National Dance Company.

The Joffrey Ballet, originally mentioned in the brochure as part of the premium package, will not participate. The opening event will be the daytime dedication of the

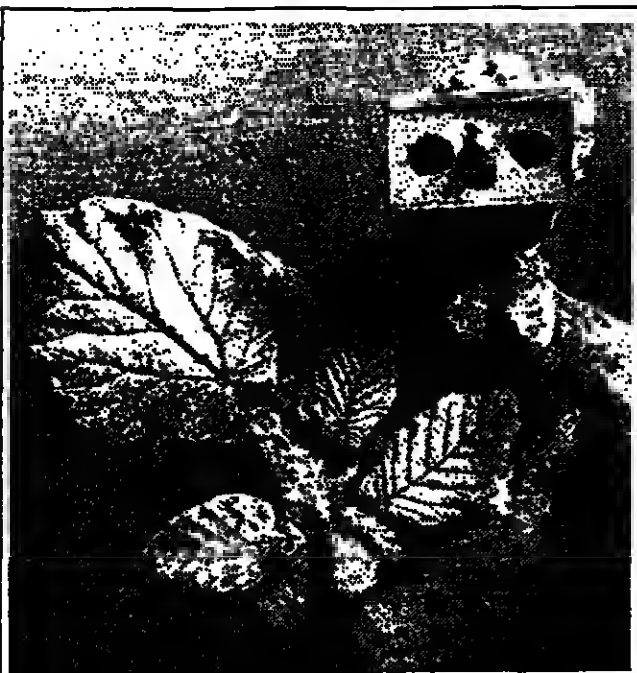
Robert Graham "Gateway" sculpture at the Los Angeles Coliseum, the festival closes with performances by the Dance Theatre of Harlem.

Other highlights include a Hollywood Bowl concert the night before Olympic opening ceremonies, a Rose Bowl concert produced by Stevie Wonder, a movie exposition

featuring sports films, and a jazz festival by all-star performers from southern California.

Paul Ziffren, chairman of the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee, said officials believed the festival would mark the city's emergence "from a sort of cultural wasteland... to the cultural capital of this country."

Ticket prices will range from \$5 to \$50, with an average price of \$16. The 400,000 tickets will be available by mail, on a first-come, first-served basis; ticket brochures can be ordered from Olympic Arts Festival, LAOOC, P.O. Box 9884, Marina Del Rey, Calif. 90293 or by telephone: (213) 741-7777. (LAT, NYT, UP)



Picasso's Sculpture

Pablo Picasso's prodigious output of paintings is well-known, but he also turned out a vast amount of plastic work. A selection of more than 600 of his sculptures, already shown in West Berlin, is on view at the Düsseldorf Kunststube through Jan. 29. Here are two examples from the exhibition, which was organized by Walter Spies, in cooperation with the Musée Picasso in Paris.



Police Deny Claim Of British Author On Lost Painting

The Associated Press

ROME — Italian experts have dismissed a British author's contention that a Caravaggio painting valued at up to \$6 million might have been lost during a 1980 earthquake, the newspaper La Repubblica reported Friday.

"The Nativity," painted by Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio in 1609, was stolen from a church in Palermo, Sicily, in October 1969. Peter Watson claims in a new book, "The Caravaggio Conspiracy," that it was buried in rubble in the town of Lavianno, 75 kilometers (46 miles) from Naples, during the earthquake on Nov. 23, 1981.

Watson said that posing as a corrupt art dealer he had arranged to have the painting sold to him in Lavianno on Nov. 24. But the quake devastated the town the night before, apparently burying the painting and the people who had brought it, according to Watson.

The Rome daily quoted experts and police officials in Naples as saying that their investigations indicated that the painting was flown out of Sicily but never reached Italy's mainland.

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Dorazio Pursues Linear Complexity in Rome

By Edith Schloss

International Herald Tribune

ROME — An urge toward perfection is clearly visible in the great retrospective of Piero Dorazio, one of Italy's leading modern artists. Since the 1950s he has calmly persevered in developing an abstraction of his own, and was perhaps the first to use grid compositions. A grand display of linear complexities and their intelligent balance are his forte. Lines in various breadth and color make tight sparkling webs in one period, looser stripes cross in another, wide bands converge and disperse still later, all building of intricate textures. At times strands of color like bits of glass in a kaleidoscope fall and saw together, or dots and dashes of

paint make curtains as regular as stately country rain. Throughout Dorazio's career the variety of juxtapositions of deliberately painted and tidily straight lines or other marks — all evenly spread over the canvases — seems to be never-ending. In his coolly calibrated compositions, primary colors are used for their contrast rather than for harmony, which adds harshness to the general poise.

Interviews with Dorazio reveal that the methods of the great masters of the past, the very fabric of art, have always interested him. It is how it is done, not what is expressed, that fascinates him. So the building of his pictures, a scaffold of orderly marks in rainbow colors, is their supreme content.

Piero Dorazio, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, through Feb. 5.

Two leading Americans — Sol Le Witt, a classicist, and the thoroughly intuitive Cy Twombly — complement each other superbly in a doubleheader exhibition.

Le Witt, who until recently was inventing geometric murals in black line on white walls, has turned to color: bars of yellow and red, painted with India ink, go from ceiling to floor, holding shapes in bars of yellow and blue — the circle, the square, the triangle — on three walls of an open room. There is something severe and majestic in this simplicity, making the space attain the aura of an inner sanctum, as in a temple in Egypt or a secret room in Pompeii.

Galleries and museums are among the few places left that can still offer us a moment of awe. This feeling becomes even more poignant in the opposite part of the gallery, facing Twombly's work on paper, elegies in paint. Harking back to lost Arcadia, nests and labyrinths of color spill over white surfaces and are ornamented with jabs of writing, words or tiny scrawled words. The myths and gods of the antique are invoked: One huge alphabet sampler is dedicated to Aphrodite, another to Apollo, a wide wine-red sea flowing over is homage to Priapus. Twom-

bly knows and murmurs of a time when issues were still pure and close to the elements, before mechanical manipulation and technology. His seemingly easy, scribbly work, where the gawky line of the unschooled mingles with fluid marks like those on Attic vases, carries the intuitive to an extreme, to a daring modern tautness. Twombly, in a way an inheritor of the Abstract Expressionism of the New York school, is one of the finest of contemporary artists, telling us about the basic legends of humanity with subtle lyricism, wit and extraordinary freedom.

Cy Twombly, and Sol Le Witt, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, through Jan. 26.

The overall neatness and balance of Lucio del Pezzo's intelligent games make him a modern classicist. That he has always been pursuing a symmetry of sorts becomes obvious in this small retrospective. Using both folk art and mathematical symbols, the immediacy of toys and decoys, he builds bright clean charts in paint and assemblage, with some of the apparent cheerfulness of targets in a shooting gallery. But a sense of fatality lurks behind the bland playfulness of these beautiful compositions.

Lucio del Pezzo, Galleria Il Milenio, Via Borgognona 3, through Jan. 24.

Mimmo Paladino works toward the tough and basic when painting skeletal personages in forests and groves, like voodoo gods or those of Gauguin's Tahiti. There is something somber and would-be mysterious in these dark canvases segmented for feishlike figures to inhabit. When spindly wooden and painted frames sprout branches around them they reach another dimension, not only as bas-reliefs but in content. But the "Transavanguardia" icons, ominous as they seem, are not entirely convincing, and one suspects them to be generated by an adherence to a currently socially style rather than a search for true expression.

Mimmo Paladino, Galleria Spreone, Via Quattro Fontane 21, through Jan. 31.

Asian Bird Sighted in U.S. LOS ANGELES — A small sparrow-like bird from the Soviet Union, the rustie hunting, has been discovered for the first time in the United States. The hunting has been sighted north of Eureka, California, luring dozens of bird watchers to the coastal area. Normally the hunting breeds in Siberia and migrates to China and Japan during the winter.

The Extremes of Neglect or Enthusiasm at Sales

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Where does rationality stop and where does fashion begin in the art market?

There is no easy way of answering. But some striking examples illustrate the extremes of neglect or enthusiasm to which fashion has led in the past few months — as it always has.

Murillo, uneven as he may be, ranks among the greatest painters of 17th-century Spain. At his high-

SOURIN MELKIAN

est, his work compares with the best that was produced in 17th-century Europe, leaving out Rembrandt and Vermeer.

Unfortunately, his career does not lend itself to the glamorizing essays that play a considerable role in attracting public attention, thereby stimulating museum interest and leading to huge prices.

Murillo was christened in Seville in 1618 — his birthdate is unknown — and stayed there until his death in 1682, immune from the direct influence of the leading masters of his time. Trained by a distant relative, an Italianate painter called Juan del Castillo, he never went to Italy and did not even set foot in Madrid. He must, however, have been exposed to the work of Velazquez, Zurbarán or Van Dyck, inasmuch as their work was to be seen in his home town.

This is not too good for the image of the painter of the past as we like it nowadays: he has to be an intense, particularly a figure such as Leonardo or Van Dyck, or he must have led a tragic life, like Rembrandt.

A greater handicap is the strong religious feeling that pervades Murillo's work. A widespread dislike for any religious subjects made such paintings unsalable until the 1960s, and still, to a large extent, survives. A religious mood, expressing itself in the handling, if not the subject matter, is not popular either. All of which explains why Murillo generally does not create a sensation when his works turn up at auction. A portrait offered last April at Christie's fetched £378,000 (then about \$530,000).

This is a high price as the market for Murillo stands nowadays but it is hardly impressive if one considers the portrait, one of Murillo's greatest. A young girl is seen leaning to the right as she lifts a veil thrown over her hair. A subtle expression of wonder and concentration plays on her face as she looks at some invisible object.

There is a touch of the Le Nain brothers of France in the handling of the humble dress, and something of the Dutch painters' knack at catching the greatness of a banal face. But there is a major difference: this is not just a realistic picture of a peasant girl. It conveys the painter's perception of a wonderful



Murillo's portrait of a young girl.

moment, through the gesture, the light falling on the face.

If measured by the scale of the other paintings illustrated in Christie's "Review of the Season 1983," the price becomes ludicrously low.

The kitschy "The Garden Bench" dated 1882, in which the painter James Joseph Tissot displays his mistress, Kathleen Newton, and her children with photographic precision, was sold for £561,000, a record auction price for a work by the artist and any Victorian picture.

Tissot's work is not rare — in marked contrast to Murillo's — which makes the record price fantastic and Murillo's price, even more incomprehensible by comparison.

No less remarkable is the contrast between the Murillo price and those paid for two pastels by Degas at Christie's in New York in November 1982. Each showed two dancers poised in ungainly practicing postures. One brought \$1,045,000 (then \$1,618,000) and the other, \$1,320,000 (then \$1,980,000). The gigantic prices were paid because Impressionism is at its height and Degas is much admired — rightly so. Moreover, his pastels of ballet dancers are seen by most people as his most characteristic work. Alas, these were not his best.

It might be argued that Impressionists should not be compared with what auction houses refer to as "Old Masters" — any paintings dated earlier than the mid-19th

century. But even if price comparisons are confined to Old Master paintings, strange contrasts remain, owing to solidly entrenched categorization.

Although prices for English portrait paintings of the 17th century have risen enormously since the 1960s, when works by famous artists were sometimes sold for under £1,000, it is still largely considered "decorative." A remarkable "Portrait of Miss May," by John Michael Wright, as much admired in his day as his contemporary Sir Peter Lely, could be had for \$48,600 last June. This is only one third of the price — £140,400 — paid three months earlier, also at Christie's, for a particularly magnificent family portrait by Thomas Gainsborough.

Characteristically, two record auction prices were paid at Degas at Christie's in New York in November 1982. Each showed two dancers poised in ungainly practicing postures. One brought \$1,045,000 (then \$1,618,000) and the other, \$1,320,000 (then \$1,980,000).

A portrait of the Rev. H. Say and his wife done in 1752 by Arthur Devis went up to £102,600. Like Wright's piece, it had been hanging at Godmersham Park. As Devis's work goes, it is a remarkable picture — but no more, no less than Wright's. The reason for its fetching more than twice as much probably lies in the false naïveté of the two prim characters. There is a faint Surrealist touch about it, of the type so much in favor now-

days, in contrast to Wright's aristocratic elegance.

The other record price in the same sale, £108,000, was paid for John Martin's "Belshazzar's Feast," dated 1820. A crowd in vaguely "ancient Romano-Greek" costume is seen inside a huge palace of semi-Greek, semi-Egyptian inspiration. A Hanukkah lamp, not unlike the remarkable 17th-century German specimen preserved in the Musée de Cluny in Paris, is presumably intended to remind one that the scene is set in biblical times. A reddish fiery haze — the incense and the smoke of the feast? — attempts to dramatize it. As a forerunner of kitsch, it could not be better, but there is little else to add in its favor.

When considered from the investor's viewpoint, these contrasting examples cannot be assessed in absolute terms. It probably won't be long before the Murillo turns out to be a splendid investment — assuming, of course, its unidentified buyer should ever want to consider it as such. Even if currently out of public focus, Murillo is a great name. Eventually an important work with such a signature is bound to appeal to an institution. It is a good bet even over a fairly short period, say three to four years.

Devis's work is an equally sound buy, and is potentially easier to sell. It is still within the budget of a fairly large number of buyers. Above all, the ingredients of its appeal are linked to a mood too last — academic perfection spiced with literary sophistication as seen by the modern eye.

Wright's portrait, a splendid picture, but not such a good financial buy. The name, extremely familiar to specialists, does not have the familiar ring to a wide circle that is essential for spectacular appreciation.

As for Martin, the precursor of kitsch, his record picture might soar to greater heights in the short-term future. At some point, there is bound to be a museum somewhere in the New World run by an obliging board of trustees and a curator, busily engaged in a doctoral dissertation with a title like "The Ancient World: The Kitsch View." He would want it. So might film producers in search of Ben Hur ideas. But its long-term future seems less assured. A belated fantasy by a painter of moderate talent will not outlast the literary fashions of the day.

Wreck Found in Caribbean

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A sunken warship tentatively identified as the HMS Thunderer, a British vessel that went down with 600 men in a hurricane in 1780, has been located on a remote Caribbean reef, a Virginian marine archaeologist announced this week.

Film on Coach Bear Bryant Migrates to Georgia

By Fay S. Joyce

New York Times Service

DECATUR, Georgia — Gary Bussey stalked to his desk. Pausing, still standing, his loose, he shook out a Lucky Strike and jabbed it into his mouth.

"Let's rock," the actor commanded.

"Let's roll," responded a man standing beside the movie camera. For the rest of the gray afternoon Bussey played Bear Bryant, the powerful, intense, crafty football coach venerated in Alabama and respected nationwide for his ability to build college players into champions.

The real Paul Bryant coached his final game for the University of Alabama on Dec. 29, 1982. He died a month later, and thousands of mourners lined the highways from Tuscaloosa to Birmingham to bid him farewell. Yet the story of the coach is filmed in Georgia, much to the dismay of Alabama football fans.

The portrayal is promised as being true to the legend. In laying out the story of Bryant's life from the day he wrestled a grizzly bear as a kid until his death at age 69, the script for "The Bear" calls for a hero with drive, compassion, sternness and humor, who at the end of his life commands the affection of millions.

"He was probably pretty magical," Bussey said. "I've talked to nurses, filling station attendants, doctors, men who own restaurants — they all have something great to say about him, nothing negative, about his motivating and handling people. But he was tough as a boot; there was no quitting. He drove you like a 20-mile team."

Larry Spangler, the producer, said he saw Bryant as "a real leader of men."

"He liked to take guys who didn't know they were good and make them twice as good as they thought they could be."

Only the final cut will determine whether Spangler's film, directed

by Richard Sarafian, fully conveys those flattering points. For now, one thing is clear: The location for the \$8-million movie has not set too well back in Alabama.

Alabamians are angry and disappointed that negotiations between Spangler and Bryant's daughter, Miss Martin Tyson of Montgomery, came to an impasse and the film is being shot at Agnes Scott College, a small women's college in Decatur, in Athens, the home of the University of Georgia; and at other locations around the state.

Tyson objected to the choice of Bussey, 39, who won an Oscar nomination for his performance of the rock 'n' roll singer in "The Buddy Holly Story." Bryant had spoken of being portrayed by the late John Wayne, and Tyson is said to have wanted someone who resembled her father more closely.

Taking note of her opposition, Alabama officials — from Governor George C. Wallace to the director of the state film commission to university officials with access to game films and Bryant memorabilia — refused to help Spangler make his movie in Alabama.

Before his death, Bryant announced that Spangler would make the film about his life. He designated Tyson to be the family's representative. Tyson, who also objected to parts of the script, said she did not wish to discuss the squabble. "Why don't they leave us alone with our grief?" she said.

When the Georgia Film Commission showed Spangler how closely sites in Georgia, including Agnes Scott College, resembled the ones he wanted to use in Alabama, he decided to proceed there. But

the unhappiness lingers in Alabama.

"It's a shame," said Bill Blount, a Montgomery investment banker. "It would mean a great deal to the state financially to have the film made here, and I believe it would mean much emotionally to the people who loved to watch his team's play football."

Phil Cole, director of the Alabama Film Commission, noted with irony that when Bryant announced the movie in 1982, he said he had agreed to it only because it would give hundreds of unemployed Alabamians a chance to make money. "He wanted Alabamians to have the jobs and the work," Cole said.

Spangler said he was employing thousands of people in Georgia and planned to spend about \$5.5 million there.



Richard Sarafian (crouching) directing Gary Bussey (left), who plays Bryant.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

Steelmakers Seek Multilateral Accord To Resolve Crisis in World Industry

NEW YORK — The international steel trade seems to be in a state of anarchy. Worldwide overcapacity has encouraged many companies, especially those with government subsidies, to unload their steel below the cost of production, causing other steelmakers to complain that they cannot survive when prices are driven down unfairly. Meanwhile, despite the acute overcapacity, several developing countries are eagerly building new steel mills.

The European Community has filed unfair-trade complaints against Romania and Brazil, and U.S. steelmakers are pushing hard for quota legislation that would limit carbon steel imports to 15 percent of the domestic market. The Europeans say such quotas could ignite a trade war. Even Japan's famed steel industry, the world's most modern, is complaining about imports from South Korea.

It is not surprising, then, that amid all this turmoil many U.S. European, and Japanese steelmakers will say, in a candid moment, that a multilateral steel agreement is needed to rescue them.

Such an accord could take numerous forms. It could follow the lines of the Multilateral Fiber Agreement, which essentially allows industrialized countries to restrict imports from less-developed countries. This places textile companies and workers in industrialized nations, and it even provides some help to the less-developed countries by allowing them to better gauge production levels.

Such an agreement could also create rules to restrict new capacity and encourage the phasing out of old, inefficient mills. Steelmakers that failed to follow the rules could be penalized by higher tariffs on their exports.

Some Oppose Multilateral Accord

Because of the free-trade policies of the Reagan administration and the EC, the occasional pleas by the European and U.S. steel industries for a multilateral agreement are not likely to be heeded in the near future.

Some government officials are opposed because such a plan could portend limitless haggling over market shares and untold administrative problems. Then, too, of course, the developing nations, proud of their infant steel industries, would frown upon a plan that aims to limit their growth and markets.

Any push for such an agreement is also likely to run into a wall of resistance from large steel users, such as auto makers, who would object because a steel agreement similar to the fiber accord would in essence be protectionist and therefore help push up prices.

Nevertheless, seeing all the large losses and painful plant closings throughout the industry, Harold B. Malmgren, a Washington-based trade consultant and a former deputy trade representative, said: "My guess is that because of the serious industry restructuring going on, we'll slide into a multilateral steel agreement in the next few years whether or not policy makers want it."

Etienne Davignon, vice president of EC Commission and architect of its steel restructuring program, said he opposes a multilateral steel plan. "Steel production capacity," Mr. Davignon said in a telephone interview from Brussels, "has turned out to be in excess of consumption because investments were originally programmed in relation to growth of an economy, which was the pre-oil shock economy. Because of that, industrialized governments have the responsibility of reabsorbing their steel production."

'Crane Mistakes'

"It would be unfair," he continued, "for developing countries to have to pay the price in terms of their own development because we in the industrialized countries have made grave mistakes."

He said other countries should follow the lead of a plan, widely known as the Davignon Plan, in which the 10 EC nations have agreed to reduce their steelmaking capacity by 31 million metric tons by 1985. He asserted that the steelmakers were unhappy with the trading practices of certain countries, there already were ample weapons — anti-dumping and countervailing duty suits — to use against them.

However much he objects to a multilateral steel plan, Mr. Davignon opposes the U.S. steel industry's call for a unilateral quota even more. U.S. steelmakers prefer a quota because it would be easier to administer and could, in theory, be put into effect sooner than a multilateral accord.

All this caused Robert W. Crandall, a steel analyst at the Brookings Institution, to say: "What steelmakers in the industrialized countries are trying to do is keep the new boys — the Third World steelmakers — off the block."

New York Times Service

EC Nearer Curbs on U.S. Goods

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — The European Community Friday came a step nearer to imposing curbs on certain U.S. products in retaliation for U.S. restrictions on imports of European specialty steel.

An EC Commission spokesman said the commission had filed a list of products upon which retaliatory duties will be imposed with the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The deadline for a U.S.-EC agreement in the trade dispute is Sunday, but the EC curbs will not come into effect immediately. The spokesman said the measures will be in force for four years and take effect March 1.

This sets a 45-day grace period, during which the EC and the United States may still come to an agreement on a package of measures under which Washington will compensate the Europeans for its steel-import curbs.

GATT rules provide for such a compensation agreement, as well as for any EC retaliatory action, if a compensation agreement cannot be reached.

"I am sure Washington will decide it is in its interest to continue the negotiations with the European Community," said a U.S. official here.

"During the negotiations to date, the United States has not offered adequate commercial compensation," the EC spokesman said in explaining why the commission plans to go ahead with its retaliatory measures.

He said the U.S. curbs on specialty-steel imports from the EC affected \$150 million of trade annually.

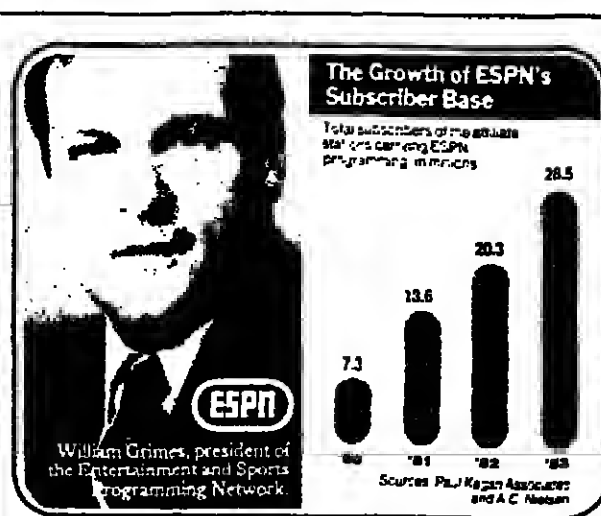
The EC measures — higher duties and tariffs on imports of plastics, chemicals, security-alarm systems and spring goods — represent about \$11.6 million in annual trade, he said.

Spanish Are Charged

Nine U.S. steel companies and the United Steelworkers of America Friday accused a Spanish manufacturer of selling stainless steel in the United States at less than fair value, United Press International reported from Washington.

In a complaint filed with the Commerce Department and U.S. International Trade Commission, they charged that these sales are frustrating the intent of import quotas and tariffs which President Ronald Reagan imposed last July on specialty-steel products.

The Spanish company named by the U.S. steel companies was Compania Española para la Fabricación de Acero Inoxidable S.A. (Acerinox). According to the petition, it is 71 percent owned by a Spanish bank, Banco Espanol de Credito, and 25 percent by the Japanese Nisshin Iwai and its subsidiary, Nisshin Steel.



ABC Logical Bidder For Getty Cable Stake

By Sandra Salmans

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Whether it is Texaco Inc. — as seems likely — or Pennzoil Corp. that buys Getty Oil Co., one thing appears certain: Neither owner is likely to want to be in the cable television business. And that means the nation's largest cable television service, ESPN, the Entertainment and Sports Programming Network — of which Getty is the major shareholder — will probably go on the auction block.

The logical bidder would appear to be American Broadcasting Cos., which, under a two-year-old agreement, has the right of first refusal should Getty decide to sell its cable business. Last week, ABC exercised a contractual option and agreed to buy 15 percent of the cable network for about \$30 million. That left Getty with 70 percent; the remaining 15 percent is owned by William Rasmussen, the network's founder, and his family.

Based on that price, the entire network could be sold for about \$200 million. Whether ABC would buy more, and at what price, remains to be seen. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

U.S. Economy's Growth Slowed in December

By Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy's robust expansion moderated last month as growth in the output of industries continued to slow and retail sales grew only 0.1 percent during what is traditionally the biggest sales month of the year.

The government statistics were greeted as good news by private and government economists because they reflected the economy's entry into a slower, more sustainable pace of the recovery and thus tended to cool fears of recurring inflation. Despite the slower increases in some government statistics, analysts said the economy is still strong.

To bolster the rosy inflation outlook, the government reported prices of finished goods at the wholesale level — the Producer Price Index — rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 percent in December, bringing the wholesale inflation rate for the year to 0.6 percent, the smallest rise for a year since 1964, the Commerce Department said.

The rise in the Producer Price Index "was less than analysts were looking for," said John Maher, an economist with Citicorp Information Services. "The industrial production has been slowing down in recent months and that's good for the underlying strength of the economy."

Economists had been fearful that

Reports Push Dollar Lower

United Press International

NEW YORK — A selloff sent the dollar tumbling Friday after U.S. economic reports came in lower than expected.

Market participants noted that a major reason for the dollar's strength had been expectations of high interest rates from strong economic growth.

In London, the weak dollar fueled a recovery for the pound, which finished at \$1.4080 against \$1.3980 Thursday. In New York, the pound rose to \$1.4115 from \$1.4010.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.8120 Deutsche marks, down from 2.8430 DM Thursday. In New York, the dollar closed at 2.8027 DM, down from 2.8320 DM.

If production increased too strongly it would be a catalyst for more inflation.

The U.S. industrial production index measuring the output of factories, utilities and mines rose 0.5 percent in December, following rises of 0.7 percent in November and 0.8 percent in October.

Of more concern to many analysts Friday was the 0.1 percent

increase in retail sales in December, which followed a 1.1 percent increase in November from sales in October, the Commerce Department noted. The consensus of many analysts was that sales would have increased over those in November by 1.8 percent as the nation's shopkeepers reported brisk sales and their best Christmas ever.

Although automobile sales increased sharply in December, the "non-automobile sales didn't seem to jibe with what the retail stores were saying about sales," Mr. Maher said. The retail sales figures are consistent with the government's "flash" estimate last month that fourth quarter gross national product had increased 4.5 percent, much lower than many economists had predicted.

Ago Ambre, a Commerce Department economist, said the small rise in December sales followed a pattern from previous December. He said the figure could be explained by the fact that many retailers had begun holiday sales in November rather than after Christmas so that they would not have to dump goods at low prices.

Retail sales in November had increased from October sales by 1.1 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$101.98 billion. Sales in December were \$102.06 billion. For all of 1983 consumers bought \$12.1 trillion in goods from retailers, up 9.1 percent from 1982 in current dollars.

For 1984 the government and its council of economic advisers have forecast 2.5 percent to 3 percent growth, while the five leading economic research institutes last autumn forecast 2 percent growth.

The next main forecast will be made in the government's annual economic report due at the end of this month.

West Germany Says GNP Rose 1.2% Last Year

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's real, or inflation-adjusted, gross national product rose a provisional 1.2 percent in 1983 after a 1.1 percent decline in 1982, the Federal Statistics Office said Friday.

GNP rose in 1983 to 1,262 trillion Deutsche marks (\$450.71 billion) from 1,246 trillion DM in 1982, while in current prices, it rose 4.5 percent to 1,669 trillion DM from 1,597 trillion DM.

Real GNP had declined 1.1 percent in 1982 and 0.3 percent in 1981.

For 1984 the government and its council of economic advisers have forecast 2.5 percent to 3 percent growth, while the five leading economic research institutes last autumn forecast 2 percent growth.

The next main forecast will be made in the government's annual economic report due at the end of this month.

U.S., Japan Clash on High-Tech Trade

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new generation of trade disputes is erupting between the United States and Japan, with the focus shifting to such high-technology items as computer software and satellites, according to Reagan administration sources.

U.S. trade officials have been pressing their opposition in Tokyo this week to policies they say are aimed at limiting U.S. sales in Japan of high-technology products. The U.S. officials said the limits are aimed at buying time to allow Japanese manufacturers to catch up.

"These trade differences are threatening the new warmth in U.S.-Japanese relations and are likely to occupy a major part of a visit to Washington later this month by Tokyo's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, according to Japanese Embassy officials in Washington.

Japanese diplomats in Washington, maintaining that good trade relations with the United States are "crucial" for Tokyo, expressed concern that the disputes could escalate during the U.S. election campaign with calls from candidates for fairer treatment for U.S. products in Japan.

The Reagan administration is concerned specifically about Japan's refusal to buy U.S. satellites. It is also worried about development of policies that would hamper sales of computer software and complex communications systems called value added networks (VANs), which allow computers to talk to each other, sources said.

At stake is a worldwide market in information products and services that could reach \$932 billion by 1990. The market is increasing about 12 percent a year, with the United States and Japan the major players for state-of-the-art high technology.

The U.S. Commerce undersecretary, Lionel H. Oliver, referred to the restrictive policies in a Honolulu speech last weekend as "domestic-content requirements" — a clear reference to labor-sponsored efforts to limit sales of Japanese cars in the United States. The Reagan administration has strongly opposed the domestic-content bill, which passed the House last year, but it is supported by the majority of Democratic presidential candidates.

Mr. Oliver and Clyde Prestowitz, the Commerce Department counselor for Japanese affairs, are in Tokyo for talks with Japanese officials on these trade differences.

"What we are seeing is the same story of special licensing, special rules in Japan that potentially or actually cause difficulties for foreigners in the market," said an administration official involved in talks over high-technology restrictions with Japan.

He said that this is the same pattern that the Japanese followed in the last two decades to catch up with U.S. technology in computer hardware, machine tools and semiconductors.

"Now that the Japanese have caught up, they say they no longer do it. But they have shifted to three areas where the United States is ahead."

Japanese diplomats who asked that their names not be used, denied that Japan is targeting these high-technology industries to overcome the United States' present advantage.

There is no question that Japan refuses to buy U.S. satellites and insists on developing its own as part of a long-standing program to gain a foothold in space. By law, Japan must build its own satellites, even though it buys as much as half of their parts from other countries, mainly the United States.

Diplomats here, however, maintained the satellite program differs from its industrial policies for the auto and machine-tool industries because it is not aimed at commercial development. Rather, they said, satellite development is part of Japan's "national aspirations," akin to the U.S. Apollo program to land men on the moon.

The other pressing concern for the Reagan administration is a draft law, expected to be introduced in the Diet (Parliament) this year, that would restrict foreign ownership of any company offering value added networks to 20 percent. That would prevent such leading U.S. companies as International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. or International Business Machines Corp. from competing in the growing Japanese market.

The other key issue involves copywrite protection for computer software, which, under proposals now under study in Tokyo, would force U.S. companies to give licenses to Japanese competitors to make software they developed.

Democratic Candidates Are Divided on U.S. Industrial Policy

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Many Democrats, from those running for president to those running for Congress, are trying to turn industrial policy into a 1984 campaign issue.

But the effort, carried forward in the draft of a proposal presented Wednesday by the Industrial Policy Study Group, is proving difficult.

When industrial policy moves beyond the generalization of making the country more competitive by helping struggling industries adjust to the challenge of foreign competition, Democrats themselves are split on what actually should be done.

Already this year, some Democrats have distanced themselves from specific proposals, especially an industrial development bank. Such a bank, which could direct investment funds to certain regions

and industries, has come to represent government intervention in the economy, an idea that has lost much of its credibility and political appeal.

Reagan administration officials say the kind of industrial policy that many Democrats are talking about is not necessary because the administration's economic program is already dealing with the problems.

This still leaves the Democrats with the issue of "leadership" and the possibility of using the generalizations of industrial policy to show that a candidate is concerned about the economy and the future.

Representative Stanley N. Lundie, a Democrat of New York, who is an advocate of such an industrial policy, said: "It remains to be seen whether the Democrats will exploit the issue of industrial strategy to its fullest."

"And to be sure," he added, "President Reagan will be saying it's another 'big government' solution."

W. Roderick Kiewit, a professor of political science at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, said: "To the extent that people take economic conditions into account when they vote, they are really really oriented."

"If the economy is growing or if unemployment is rising, that is what really matters" in the general election, he said. "The exact policy mechanisms are not something that most voters care about."

But he added that the individual positions of the Democrats could make a difference in the primaries because Democratic voters are more interested in policy than the average voter.

The division among Democrats is over how active a role the government should take in channeling investment funds and what kind of Federal assistance, such as interest and wage subsidies, should be offered.

A development bank, such as the Industrial Finance Administration proposed Wednesday by the Industrial Policy Study Group, has become for some people a symbol of "too much" intervention.

Senate Democrats, in announcing their own industrial strategy late last year, have said only that such a bank might be discussed.

"We have taken the high ground," said Senator Carl Levin of Michigan, where industrial policy is in vogue. "We have been anything that picks winners or losers or does central planning."

Some of the senators had already been stung by Charles L. Schultz, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Carter administration and is now with the Brookings Institution here.

In a 1983 analysis, Mr. Schultz called industrial policy a "dangerous solution for an imaginary problem."

He said, "The first problem for the government in carrying out an

industrial policy is that we actually know precious little about identifying, before the fact, a 'winning' industrial structure."

led by Representative John J. LaFalce of New York, is pushing the idea of a development bank. But another group, which calls itself the National House Democratic Caucus, is equivocal, like the Senate Democrats.

The presidential candidates are also divided. For example, Senator John Glenn of Ohio opposes a bank, while Senator Alan Cranston of California supports one.

Walter F. Mondale, the former vice president, has probably spent the most time defining his industrial policy. On the central question of a bank, however, he has yet to make up his mind. But some of his strongest support is from the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, which is for a bank.

The uncertainty about a development bank has led many candidates to emphasize federal money for education, retraining and research and development as the heart of industrial policy.

He said, "The first problem for the government in carrying out an

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 13, excluding bank service charges

	\$	DM	FF	Y	£	Sc	S	DK
Australia	2.144	4.50	112.33	36.79	3.1855	5.51	141.82	21.03
Belgium	36.363	136.03	23.36	66.637	16.15	22.74	22.74	2.48
Canada	1.321	3.37	52.47	1.65	8.90	4.90	134.11	27.61
France	1.666	4.06	65.63	20.483	4.836	80.78	31.64	10.32
Germany	1.7710	24.210	48.330	12.240	2.374	27.71	74.46	10.32
Italy	1.366	3.36	53.76	17.36	3.36	53.76	17.36	3.36
Japan	169.79	400.79	736.79	236.79	169.79	400.79	736.79	236.79
Netherlands	2.2037	5.2037	92.37	28.37	6.187	71.87	3.0071	21.87
Spain	166.64	406.64	736.64	236.64	166.64	406.64	736.64	236.64
Sweden	1.366	3.36	53.76	17.36	3.36	53.76	17.36	3.36
Switzerland	1.736	4.236	82.36	25.36	5.236	62.36	22.36	10.36
U.K.	1.7710	24.210	48.330	12.240	2.374	27.71	74.46	10.32

Source: Reuters. 1979 Irish £ = 1.366 S.M. Commercial banks (S) amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) of 100 (x) units of S.M. S.M. not quoted; S.M. not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Jan. 13

	3m	6m	9m	12m	18m	24m	36m	48m	60m
10%	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9%	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
8%	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
7%	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
6%	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
5%	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
4%	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3%	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
2%	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters. 1979 Irish £ = 1.366 S.M. Commercial banks (S) amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) of 100 (x) units of S.M. S.M. not quoted; S.M. not available.

Key Money Rates

United States

	3m	6m	9m	12m	18m	24m	36m	48m	60m
10%	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
9%	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
8%	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
7%	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
6%	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
5%	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
4%	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
3%	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
2%	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Reuters. 1979 Irish £ = 1.366 S.M. Commercial banks (S) amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) of 100 (x) units of S.M. S.M. not quoted; S.M. not available.

GOLD PRICES

Source: Reuters. 1979 Irish £ = 1.366 S.M. Commercial banks (S) amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) of 100 (x) units of S.M. S.M. not quoted; S.M. not available.

Source: Reuters. 1979 Irish £ = 1.366 S.M. Commercial banks (S) amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) of 100 (x) units of S.M. S.M. not quoted; S.M. not available.

NYSE Most Actives									
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low
AT&T	2,171	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
IBM	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
GE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

NYSE Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

Friday's NYSE Closing									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

AMEX Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

NASDAQ Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

AMEX Most Actives									
Stock	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low
AT&T	2,171	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
IBM	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
GE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2
AMER	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2

NYSE Diaries									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

Standard & Poors Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

Dow Jones Bond Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

AMEX Stock Index									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change	Vol.	High	Low	Open
Indus	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Transp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Comp	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
NYSE	1,000	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1 1/2	1,100	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2

License Denied For \$3.35-Billion U.S. Nuclear Plant

WASHINGTON — Government safety regulators, citing quality assurance failures, on Friday denied outright an operating license for the \$3.35-billion Byron nuclear plant near Rockford, Illinois.

The decision by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's atomic safety and licensing board was the first time in the quarter-century history of the U.S. nuclear industry that the government flatly rejected a license for an atomic power plant.

The three-judge licensing board panel and Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago, the plant's owner and the nation's largest nuclear utility, "has a very long record of noncompliance with NRC requirements."

The only previous time an NRC licensing board has rejected a permit for a plant nearly completed was in June 1982.

In that case, a licensing board conditionally rejected an operating permit for the Zimmer nuclear plant near Cincinnati, Ohio, because of inadequate plans for evacuating a 10-mile area in the event of an accident.

In the Zimmer case, however, the board agreed to reconsider that denial if Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co., the owner of the Zimmer plant, resubmitted an improved emergency plan.

No such stipulation was included in the safety and licensing board's 413-page decision turning down the Byron license.

Commonwealth Edison officials were surprised by the ruling.

Jim Tosca, a spokesman for the plant utility, said the company had planned to begin loading uranium into the first of the plants before July and have the plant generating electricity before 1985.

"It's got to be contingent upon the resolution of some problem or the supplying of some information," Mr. Tosca said. "We'll act as fast as we can to remedy that."

However, NRC officials said that, unlike most decisions in which licenses are routinely delayed because of unanswered questions, the board's decision was an outright rejection.

Joseph Fouchard, an NRC spokesman, said Commonwealth Edison can ask the board to reconsider, take the case to a licensing appeal board, or appeal ultimately to the five-member commission itself.

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SPORTS

Wilander, McEnroe Advance in Masters

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A gesture of sportsmanship and a gesture of petulance marked Thursday's play at the Masters tennis tournament as Mats Wilander beat José Higueras and John McEnroe beat Johan Kriek to move into the semifinals.

The gracious moment came in the afternoon match at Madison Square Garden when Higueras was leading Wilander, 5-3, in the first set and gave back a point by insisting that a serve scored as an ace was, in fact, a fault. The nasty moment came in the evening match when McEnroe was leading Kriek, 5-4, in the first set and heaved his racket into the potted plastic geraniums at the base of the court. The graphite racket shattered dangerously close to the head of a lineswoman.

McEnroe's display, in the midst of a 6-4, 6-2 victory over Kriek, earned him a warning from Charles Beck, the chair umpire, and a \$500 fine for "racket abuse" from Ken Farrar, the supervisor. McEnroe said he was prompted by irritation at his errant forehand, not by displeasure with the officials.

"I've done that about a thousand times and only twice has it broken," said McEnroe, who was trailing by 15-30 at the time but went on to win four of the next five points and the set. "I don't think anyone could say I did that on purpose."

Higueras's action was completely intentional and may have prevented him from achieving an upset over Wilander, who went on to win, 7-6, 6-2. With the first set at 5-3 and the game at deuce, Higueras unfurled what the officials considered an ace, and it seemed to give

him his second set point of the game. Instead, Higueras gestured with a flick of his thumb that the ball was out and then lost the replayed deuce point and the game.

"It was clear, very clear," Higueras said afterward, "so I don't regret it at all."

"I thought it was a fault and he did too," said Wilander, the top-seeded player in the tournament and the Grand Prix player of the year, the strength of his nine titles in 1983.

Wilander had an opportunity to reciprocate later in the first set, after he had saved four more set points for a 5-5 tie and then had broken Higueras's service and taken a 6-5 lead. The Spaniard had a break point in the 12th game when Wilander hit a forehand cross-court shot that seemed to land wide of the court. Higueras argued briefly when the shot was called good, but Wilander stood impassively at the service line.

"Maybe I was wrong to argue," Higueras said of the point, which became academic when he won the game anyway and forced a tie-breaker. "My serve was way out. That call was much closer. It's not my problem if he doesn't want to give me a point in that situation."

In the tiebreaker, Wilander trailed, 1-4, but won the last six points, taking the last three on a pair of backhand volleys and a powerful serve.

Wilander conceded that he was "very lucky" to win the 70-minute first set, and his luck continued in the second set. With the score at 2-1, Wilander was the beneficiary of two consecutive shots that nicked the net cord and fell over, leading to a service break and a 3-1 lead. Then Higueras was tiring and increasingly bothered by a head cold.



John McEnroe firing an off-balance return to Johan Kriek.

Caulkins: At 21, Time for a Comeback

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — Tom Caulkins was an educator and part-time swimming coach, and he thought his three children would enjoy the sport. So he had 11-year-old Tim, 10-year-old Amy and 8-year-old Tracy join a swim club.

Tim gave up the sport three years later and became a soccer goalie. Amy is still swimming competitively and hopes to make the U.S. Olympic team. Tracy became one of the most celebrated athletes in the world. Paradoxically, she may have become one of the most underrated by swimming people, which is fine with her.

Tracy Caulkins was 21 years old on Wednesday, and many swimming people think she will never again match the success she achieved as a teen-ager. In truth, no other swimmer may ever achieve that success.

At 13, she swam in her first national championship. Just after she turned 14, she won her first national title. At 15, she won five gold medals in the 1978 world championships.

Caulkins has won 47 U.S. titles, breaking Johnny Weissmuller's record. She is the only swimmer, male or female, to have won national titles and broken American records in all four strokes plus the individual medley. She has broken 59 American records and still holds 18.

She won the 1978 Sullivan Award as America's outstanding amateur athlete. She won the 1982 Broderick Cup as America's outstanding collegiate female athlete.

With all that, she is not the dominant force she once was. That was evident in the most recent World Championships, in 1982, when she failed to win a gold medal, finishing third, third and sixth. But she seems on the way back. In the U.S. Swimming International that ended last Sunday in Austin, she swam two or three events a day for the last three days, and she showed signs of her former dominance.

In the 200-meter individual medley final, she was a race involving East Germans for the first time in three years. She did that despite taking antibiotics for an infection under the right armpit. On the next night, she won the 400-meter individual medley, holding off the same East German, Kathleen Nord, that she had beaten in the 200.

Still, people talk more about Mary T. Meagher and Tiffany Cohen and the East German women.

"We never brought it up," said Tracy. "I didn't think it was a big deal. It was just a difficult time for me. We got a lot closer as we got older. We roomed together in college last year and it worked well. A lot of people thought it wouldn't, but we lived in the same house for 18 years at home. I was glad it

Tracy Caulkins? Past her prime. Too bad about 1980.

Too bad, indeed. In 1980, Caulkins might have won five or six gold medals in the Moscow Olympics except for the U.S. boycott. The United States held Olympic trials anyway and she won four gold medals, but it was not the same. She has ever been outwardly emotional, but after each victory at the trials she moped.

"She was so ready," said Ron Young, who coached her then. "But the following January, at that big meet in Gainesville, Florida, she beat all the East Germans who had won her Olympic events. That was her Olympics." The Gainesville event, like the one in Austin, was the U.S. Swimming International, although at that time it was for women only.

Since then, East German women have dominated swimming. Until last weekend, they no longer feared Caulkins because she was not swimming as well as she once did. She does not know why.

"I can't pinpoint one thing," she said. "I know I'm capable of doing better. I don't think I'm aggressive in training, and I'm trying to change that. I was aggressive in the 200 individual medley here, and that's why I didn't lose it at the end."

"I know a lot of people don't expect me and the United States women to do well in the Olympics. But as long as we believe in ourselves, we'll be O.K. It's come to a point where I don't care what others expect."

"I've come to like the position I'm in. There's not a whole lot of pressure on me except for the pressure I put on myself. I can sneak up on people."

A younger Caulkins never would have said that. It would have sounded like bragging, which her upbringing in Nashville would have prevented. But she has matured well and has become her own person.

That maturity is evident in the way she dealt with a touchy family problem that involved Amy. The older sister has ranked for years among the nation's leading swimmers, but she never achieved Tracy's success.

"We never brought it up," said Tracy. "I didn't think it was a big deal. It was just a difficult time for me. We got a lot closer as we got older. We roomed together in college last year and it worked well. A lot of people thought it wouldn't, but we lived in the same house for 18 years at home. I was glad it



A happy Tracy Caulkins at a meet in Austin, Texas.

worked, because that was her last year in college and we might not live in the same town again."

Amy Caulkins said she once had a difficult time, that she wanted to be accepted for herself, and not only as Tracy's sister.

"Kids usually follow an older sister or brother," said Amy. "It was hard for me to follow in her footsteps. It became such a mental strain on me that it was tough to swim as fast as I was capable of. People look at her in awe. I do, too."

"So I got out of swimming in 1978 from the spring to the fall. I started playing water polo and finally succeeded at something as important to me as swimming was to Tracy. Then I tried to turn that talent to swimming."

"I want success now more than I thought possible. I can deal with Tracy's success and what I perceived as my failures. She's my sister. I love her."

Tracy Caulkins, at 5 feet 9%

inches tall and 132 pounds (1.76 meters and 60 kilograms), is strong and supple. She is a University of Florida junior majoring in communications, and she has learned to communicate well.

"I'm enjoying swimming," she said, "maybe even more so now. More than ever, I have specific goals. I'm lucky I found something I can do well."

Tracy has been training year-round with Randy Reese, the Florida coach. Reese is impressed with her attitude and her strong training.

"I think she's going to win some gold medals in the Olympics," he said. "I think they will have to swim some great individual medleys to beat her."

Usually self-effacing to a fault, Caulkins does not disagree with her coach. "I think a lot of people have counted me out," she said. "They better watch out."

Soviet Bobsled Is 'Revolutionary'

By Martin Nesirky
Reuters

MOSCOW — A new two-man bobsled, slimmer, shorter and faster than any other, has astounded winter sportsmen and could win the Soviet Union a medal at next month's Winter Olympics.

Soviet bobsledders began competing in major events only five years ago, but this season the new sled has placed them high in competitions where, previously, they were ranked last.

Surprised Western competitors have scurried to their workshops in the probably vain hope of modifying their bobs in time for the Olympics.

Soon after the sleek red bobsled's first competitive run in Kitzbühel, West Germany, in November, Coach Roland Upmunkels said Soviet technicians had been working on its design since 1980.

Western sportsmen and coaches who have examined the new bobs have been at least four of the torpedo-shaped sleds, each with aerofin fins — believe they are faster because of a new ball-and-socket joint in the suspension and steering unit.

The new sled has already broken course records, reaching speeds of 124 kilometers an hour (77 mph).

It appears designed to keep all four runners on the ice longer than a conventional sled, allowing it to twist and turn down the chute faster, riding to the lip without overturning.

The U.S. coach, Stefan Gaisreiter, a West German former world record holder, called the bobs "the most revolutionary I have ever seen." He added, "Aerodynamically, there is nothing to beat it in the world."

Other coaches agree, saying the tiny red hull into which the pilot and brakeman must squeeze themselves is so honed that it probably cuts two seconds off a 1,300-meter run. Races are often decided by hundredths of seconds.

Since the new bobs is about 15 centimeters (six inches) shorter than the tubular conventional model, the two-man Soviet team can gain an extra split-second acceleration time in the explosive run-up to the start.

Inside the new model, the pilot is tucked forward, under the trailing "chute" which is the steering cord. The brakeman sits behind him in the cockpit, one brake between his legs instead of the usual two flanking him.

Some Western coaches and national bobsled officials have cried foul at the new design, maintaining it is unsafe because the riders are so wedged in they would not be able to get out in the event of a crash.

The Swiss Bobsledding Association president, J. Erwin Brazzol, has submitted a critical report to the international federation's technical committee. But he acknowledges that the Soviet sled will out be banned from the Olympics in Sarajevo, which was a refrigerated course considered safer than naturally frozen tracks.

The Russians withdrew from a World Cup event at Cervinia, Italy, this week because their pilots ran into steering problems on the natural ice track, United Press International reported.

But Mikhail Basov, head of the Soviet Sports Committee's huge and bobsled department, which selects teams, trainers and equipment, said the international federation had approved the Soviet design. He

said it conforms to all competition safety rules.

He said the bobsled had been designed and built in Latvia, where it was then tested for two years.

Reacting to Western reports that the Soviet team had acquired the innovative Soviet design, Basov said: "It's not forbidden to copy — let them do it."

Coach Upmunkels said recently: "There is no secret. The secret is work."

Many Western observers think the new sled will more than compensate for the inexperience of the Soviet riders, who surprised East German, Austrian, Swiss and West German crews by winning the recent Velinus Cup.

Basov rates Soviet Olympic chances modestly, but he does see the new two-man sled finishing "among the first 10, at least."

Swiss to Copy Soviet Model
Contrives, a manufacturer of sophisticated arm systems, has contracted to construct two bobsleds copied from the new Soviet model. United Press International reported on Zurich.

"Don't ask me how, but we got their plans," said J. Erwin Brazzol, president of the Swiss Bobsledding Association. The Swiss are the current Olympic champions in the two-man event.

Brazzol said the copies should be ready for test-racing by next week. "We tried a similar shape nine years ago but a hand-drawn one because we did not consider them safe enough," he added.

On Tuesday, Peter Kienast and Christian Mark of Austria crashed with their own version of a cigar-shaped sled in their first test drive at Igls, Austria.

Hanni Wenzel Gains Victory In Downhill

United Press International

BADGASTEIN, Austria — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, at 27 the oldest competitor on the course, won her second women's World Cup downhill of the season Friday, edging fellow veteran Irene Epple of West Germany by four-hundredths of a second.

Wenzel, winner of a downhill at nearby Haus four days before Christmas, beat the pre-race practice time by almost two seconds with her winning run of 1 minute, 58.88 seconds on the winding, 3,016-meter Silberkrug course.

Epple, 26 and in her 12th season of World Cup racing, consolidated her lead to the overall World Cup standings by placing second in 1:58.92. Third was Maria Waliser of Switzerland at 1:59.11.

"I'm so happy I drew the second starting position," Wenzel said. "If I had heard a fast time while I was waiting to race, I would have been very nervous. This way, I go in over with."

Wenzel, World Cup champion in 1980, won the slalom and giant slalom gold medals at the Lake Placid Olympics that year. She will not defend the titles next month at Sarajevo, being ineligible for the Games because of her semiprofessional status since 1980.

Instead, she has already effectively achieved her goal this season of doing well down the World Cup — with downhill her best discipline so far.

"I can't explain it, I'm not a beginner any more," she said. "I just feel more clear-headed in the downhill. I see things better during the race."

NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE				
Pacific Division	W	L	T	Pts
Los Angeles	24	14	2	50
Vancouver	23	14	3	49
San Jose	22	15	3	47
Calgary	21	16	3	45
Edmonton	20	17	3	43
Winnipeg	19	18	3	41
Phoenix	18	19	3	39
San Diego	17	20	3	37
Los Angeles	16	21	3	35
San Jose	15	22	3	33

College Basketball

EAST				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
George Washington	22	34	2	46
St. Francis	21	35	2	44
St. Joseph's	20	36	2	42
St. Joseph's	19	37	2	40
St. Joseph's	18	38	2	38
St. Joseph's	17	39	2	36
St. Joseph's	16	40	2	34
St. Joseph's	15	41	2	32
St. Joseph's	14	42	2	30
St. Joseph's	13	43	2	28

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	28	8	2	58
New York	27	9	2	56
New York	26	10	2	54
New York	25	11	2	52
New York	24	12	2	50
New York	23	13	2	48
New York	22	14	2	46
New York	21	15	2	44
New York	20	16	2	42
New York	19	17	2	40

Transition

BASEBALL				
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Boston	24	14	2	50
Los Angeles	23	15	2	49
San Diego	22	16	2	47
San Diego	21	17	2	45
San Diego	20	18	2	43
San Diego	19	19	2	41
San Diego	18	20	2	39
San Diego	17	21	2	37
San Diego	16	22	2	35
San Diego	15	23	2	33

Golf Event Leader

Palm Springs, California				
Player	Score	Par	Strokes	Points
Jim Simons	68	72	4	100
John Mahaffey	69	73	5	90
John Mahaffey	70	74	6	80
John Mahaffey	71	75	7	70
John Mahaffey	72	76	8	60
John Mahaffey	73	77	9	50
John Mahaffey	74	78	10	40
John Mahaffey	75	79	11	30
John Mahaffey	76	80	12	20
John Mahaffey	77	81	13	10

In Seattle, German Pair Look Toward the NBA

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — One of the two talented West German basketball players who have the ball-handling skills of a guard.

The other is a 7-foot freshman who is showing signs of developing into the best center in the Pacific-10 Conference before the end of the season.

Detlef Schrempf, the forward, and Christian Welp, the center, came to the United States to improve their basketball skills.

Washington's veteran coach, Marv Harshman, gives the two West Germans the ultimate praise: a college basketball coach can give his players.

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played for Harshman at Washington, he has an excellent perspective of professional basketball.

"Detlef is the heart and soul of our club," said Harshman. "He's just gotten better and better since he got here. When he doesn't have the ball, we suffer offensively."

"Of course, I knew Christian had great potential. But he's come along much faster than I thought he would. He has so much fluidity, he's been a lot more aggressive than anyone thought he would be, and he is a very, very good shooter from 'up' to 20 feet."

With Schrempf and Welp leading the way, the Huskies hope to pull off a major upset and win the Pac-10 this season. UCLA and Oregon State are the conference favorites.

But the unranked Huskies are off to a 10-3 start and, with a 55-53 victory Thursday at Arizona, are 3-0 in conference play.

After a dozen games, Schrempf was Washington's leading scorer, averaging 12.3 points per game, and the top rebounder with an 8.8 average. The unselfish Schrempf is

averaging less than 10 shots a game, too. He also leads the Huskies in assists.

"Basketball in the United States is by far the best in the world," said Schrempf. "That's why I'm over here — to learn."

Welp is the No. 2 scorer and rebounder with 10.3 and 6.4 averages, respectively. He tops the Huskies with a 56-percent shooting percentage from the floor.

But Welp was brought along slowly by Harshman in the Huskies' first eight games before Notre Dame last Monday, he had 23 points and a dozen rebounds.

"I came to this country to improve and I think I've made a lot of improvement already," Welp said. "But I still have a long way to go."

Schrempf and Welp, who are both 20, did not come to Seattle in a package deal, Harshman says.

Schrempf and Welp both went to high school in the state before enrolling at Washington. Schrempf spent his senior year at Centralia High School, while Welp spent his

at Olympic High School in Silverdale.

Schrempf has started at forward, center and guard for the Huskies. After being used sparingly as a freshman, he started all 31 games for a 16-15 Washington club last season, averaging 10.6 points and 6.8 rebounds.

Welp led Olympic to the state high school Class AA championship last season. He averaged 22 points and 16 rebounds.

"Both these kids love to play," said Harshman. "Sure, the NBA is in the back of their minds, but they're more concerned with getting better than anything else right now. They both know they have a lot of progress to make."

"I know I'm a German," said Schrempf, "but I don't consider myself playing for Germany anymore. I've been here for a little while and I play like everybody else here now."

Asked if he would like to play in the NBA some day, Schrempf said, "Of course, who wouldn't?"

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